

Theſaurarium Trilingue Publicum:
BEING AN
INTRODUCTION
TO
ENGLISH, LATIN and GREEK.

In Two PARTS.

The *First*, Teaching *Orthography*, and the exactest Way of *Pointing* yet extant : Also *Two Lessons* for every Day in the Week for *Children*, and an *Alphabetical Table* of moſt *Primitive* words, both *Grammatically* and truly divided ; with a *Catalogue* of ſuch words, as being the ſame in *Sound* differ in *Spelling* and *Signification*.

The *Second*, Containing a Method for the more Speedy attaining the *Greek* Tongue, and the true *Accenting* thereof ; ſo plain, that an *English* Scholar may (for the moſt part) *Accent* any *Greek* truly according to *Grammar* : With an Excellent *Proſodia*, and ſeveral other things fit for thoſe that deſire to learn *Greek*.

— — *Ubi quid datur orī*
Illud Chartis — — Hor. Serm. i. Sat. 4.

Οὐδὲν ἐς ἀνθρώποις μακρὸν ἐστὶ νόημα.
Ἄλλ' ὅ σὺ θαυμάζεις, τὸδ' ἐτίθει γὰρ. Lucian. Epigr.

L O N D O N

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THE PREFACE.

Courteous Reader,

THE Prefacing of Books is so Customary that now to omit it would savour of too much Singularity; besides that it is absolutely necessary for thy better understanding the intent of this little Tract. Wherefore I intreat thy Patience and Attention, while I make it plain, and instruct thee how thou maist profit by the Reading of it; and not quarrel at me, because I have done it in English; for that upon serious deliberation I judged would be the best, as supposing it to be of more general use; my purpose being chiefly the Education of the English Scholar, as you may gather from the subject Matter of the Second Part: Neither would I have thee disgusted at the unevenness or unpleasantness of the Style, for that the Subject would not admit of better; and 'tis not reasonable to expect Profit and Pleasure too before well digested and consider'd of. In the Reading of Romances or Novels we usually take present delight, but reap little Advantage thereby afterwards: Now here the Case is quite otherwise, a constant Profit and Delight accruing after serious Reading, and due Meditation upon what thou hast read.

In the First Part I have faithfully endeavoured, from the best Authors extant, the true Spelling and Dividing of Words, which is the first step an English Scholar

The PREFACE.

Scholar makes after he has learn'd his A, B, C. hoping that such School-Masters and Mistresses as have the care of Educating Children, will be so ingenious to themselves and those young ones committed to their Care, as to instruct them after the best method, (setting aside some that have been very much follow'd, as being in many things faulty, and in others deficient; which I do not however impute to their want of knowledge, for I know some of them to be very ingenious in other matters) to which purpose I have composed Two moral Lessons for every day in the Week, both truly divided and whole, the one following the other; as likewise, An Alphabetical Table of most Primitive Words grammatically divided; with a Catalogue of such words, as being the same in sound, yet differ in Spelling and Signification; which Children being directed to by the Master or Mistress, will quickly learn to find out any word they have a mind to themselves; and being first taught how to pose one another therein, will be the greatest spur to their proficiency in learning, and at last will redound to the Teachers Credit and Interest.

The General Rules likewise I have laid down for true Spelling being taught Children, and got by heart by those of riper Years, will be no small encouragement and help to the Learner, and Praise to Learning, so much esteem'd of and coveted by all in former Ages, and by the wiser sort of the Present. I have followed the old and true Method of Spelling and Dividing, for the better keeping up the Credit of Good Education, which would soon grow into Contempt, if (after the Opinion of some careless Men) we should spell every word according to the Pronunciation that time by Corruption has given them: For if so, an Age would so alter any Tongue, and especially the English and French, that we should scarce know the Original of ten words in five hundred; nay all Learn-

THE PREFACE.

ing in general would thereby lose the good esteem it has, and will have amongst all good Men; Orthography being the right Port thereto.

My Directions for Pointing, which is the true indication of an intelligent Reader, are as plain and full as 'tis possible to conceive, and very well worth every Reader's Consideration, none before me having gone so far, or been so easy to be understood; and therefore I hope for Acceptance with the Reader in this also.

As to my disquisitions about the Superfluity of several Letters in our Alphabet, and other Niceties, I offer them to the consideration of the nicer sort, not being so Ambitious as to desire their passing into Practice.

The Second Part, by reason it is small, (being design'd to Bind with the First) I have also writ in English, that it might agree therewith; and for other reasons mentioned in the beginning of my Preface. Notwithstanding, if that be the only Fault, I shall enlarge it, and make it Latin, and bind it up alone, if God prosper it to the end intended, which is the Promotion of good Learning; I having ever found this the best expedient, first to read the English carefully and with attention, that so when a Boy meets with Latin Rules to the same purpose in any Author, he is abundantly more quick to understand the meaning; and more easily retains them in his Memory.

And I hope my Rules, both in the Treatise of Spirits and Accents, and in my Prosodia, are so plain, easy and full, beyond any thing of that nature hitherto extant, that I need not make any Apology for my Printing of them; only desire thee to be so kind as to mend with a Pen the mistakes of the Press, (as particularly the want of Capitals in Proper Names) and be charitable to those of the Author, who has cordially endeavoured thy Proficiency in Learning and good Education.

Hujus Operis Approbatio.

HUNC librum bonis literis, & omnibus
in re literaria profectum facturis, summe
proficuum censeo.

Richardus Browne,
Medicus Londinensis.

In Laudem hujus Operis.

HAUD te pœniteat digitos trivisse libello,
Quem jam dat victrix *Hogarthica Penna*
legendum.

Gratum Opus hoc tenui comprehensum mole
teneto,

Scripturam si forte velis cognoscere rectam.

Hinc discas quibus ex efformes verba elementis.

Punctula scire cupis? Pungendi hic conspicias
artem.

Tempora cantando vis fallere lenta, novosque
Pangere versiculos? Hinc tanquam ex fonte
sereno

Accentus Graios constrictos legibus æquis,
Syllabicum Tempus pariter, desume, Benigne
Lector! &, ob tantum munus, vel ab *Astra*

Datorem

Tolle probum, invidia rumpantur ut Ilia Zoilo,

Ita predicat & cohortatur

J. H.
To

To the Author upon the Publication of his *Thesaurarium Trilingue Publicum*.

SIR,

HAVING perused your Rules for Spelling and Pointing, I find them such as may be not a little beneficial to the World; especially considering the many Corruptions that each Language is subject to, and the infinite mistakes that occur through bad Spelling, which is so common, even in these days, especially amongst Women, and those that are more ignorant, that it doth not come far short of that which was writ upon ancient Tomb-stones, or carved in antiquated Monumental-brass, which only shews the death of some person; but, from it, who it was you cannot easily collect. Another Fault, which every dialect abounds with, is that of Pointing, which has puzzled and racked the brains of many apprehensive and judicious Readers, to make Sense of that which otherwise would be most plain and familiar: And this latter mistake is almost as universal as the former; sometimes happening through the inadvertency of the Author; sometimes by the importunity of the Bookseller; but especially through the carelessness or negligence of the Printer, all which serve to make up a Page for Errata. All those Errors your Book takes care to correct and amend, by preventing them for the future, which you do by prescribing your Rules for Spelling and Pointing. As for your Second Part about Accenting of Greek, and your Prosodia, they need not my
Commen-

Commendation, being sufficient of themselves to gain the good Opinion of every knowing Reader. All the requital I can make is my Thanks for your Pains, all the Complement I shall return you is due to your Labour, that it is not (in my Judgment) mis-spent, and all I shall request of you, is, That you would expose it to publick view.

S I R,

Your Humble Servant,

T. N.

ORTHO:

ORTHOGRAPHY:

O R, A N

Easy way to SPELL well and true.

O *Orthography* is the First, and most necessary Part of Grammar, (as being that, without which it is impossible to attain to any Perfection in the rest, and therefore may justly be called the Basis or Foundation of all Learning) and shows the Discrimination of Letters, and the Power thereof; so that it comprehends under it also *Orthoepy*, or right Pronunciation of the Letters made into Words; for in themselves they are but *an indivisible part of Speech*; or, as *Vossius* better expresses it; *A Letter is a Note, Mark or Signature of an undivided, inseparable Sound.*

But by way of Introduction, and for the better settlement of the Matter, I shall give as distinct an Account of the Alphabet as I can.

The Letters in our *English* Alphabet are in Number Twenty four, (after the manner of the *Greeks*, for in *Latin* there are but Twenty two) though several of them are needless, as I shall prove.

For First, *H* (though it be allowed on all hands to have the Force of a Consonant) yet deserves no more the Name of a Letter in *English* or *Latin*, than

it does among the *Greeks*, where it is only used as a Note of Aspiration, writ or printed thus ['].

And to prove this more fully, especially among the *Latins*, consult *Jovianus Pontanus* in his First Book *De Aspiratione*, where he most fully evinces us that *h* was not formerly so much as used: *Quintilian* also shews that *Oedos*, *Ircosque* (instead of *Hædos*, *Hercosque*, as we now speak them) were only in use. I shall only for Proof of this produce one Testimony more, and that is *Tully in Oratore*, which is full and pat to my Purpose. His Words are these: *Quin ego ipse cum scirem majores ita locutos esse, ut nunquam nisi in Vocali Adspiratione uterentur, loquebar sic, ut Pulcros, & Cetegos, Triumpos, Cartaginem dicerem; aliquando, idque serio convicio aurium, cum extorta mihi veritas esset, usum loquendi populo concessi, scientiam mihi reservavi. i. e.* But when I understood that the Ancients never made use of an Aspiration, but upon a Vowel (i. e. without prefixing or adding *h*, which is but an Aspiration, as in *humus*, *ahenum*, pronouncing it, but never writing it) I spoke thus, as if I said *Pulcros*, *Cetegos*, *Triumpos*, *Cartaginem*: After some time, and that with a serious Reproof of my Ears, when I had wrested out the Truth, People learned of me to speak, but I reserved the Knowledge of it to my self.

If this be not sufficient consult *Dausquius* and others that have writ more copiously hereof.

Secondly, *K* is needless in *English* as well as in *Latin*, it being as well supplied by *c*. For says *Varro*, neque *k*, neque *q*, neque *h*, in numero *Literarum*; neither *k*, *q*, nor *h* are reckoned in the Number of Letters: And *Petrus Dineomus* in his Book *De nominibus Romanorum*, says thus; *Sane litteram k, Salvius Magister, primus*

primus Romanis adiecit, ut in sono duarum literarum discretionem faceret. c. & q. i. e. Indeed the Schoolmaster *Salvius* was the first that added the Letter *k* in the *Latin Tongue*, that he might make a Distinction in the Sound of the Two Letters *c* and *q*. Though *Isidore lib. 1. orig. c. 22.* makes *Sallust* to be the first Inventor of it, because he makes such frequent Use of it all along his Writings.

Further, That saying of *Terence* is not altogether usefess for such as teach School to inculcate upon the Minds of the Scholars; and therefore I shall set it down for imitation.

*K perspicuum est litera, quod vacare possit;
Es q similis est; namque eadem vis in utraque est:
Quia qui locus est primitus, unde oritur c;
Quasunque deinde libeat jugare voces,
Mutare necesse est sonitum quidem supremum
Refert nihil k prior, an q fiet, an c.*

'Tis plain *k* is a Letter may be wanted, as also *q*; for the Force in both is the same: *c* formerly supply'd the place of both; therefore whoever desires to make or spell Words, to the necessary Change of the Sound of the first Syllable it is no matter whether you use *k* or *q* or *c* first.

To the same effect speaks *Priscian*: *Nulla ratio videtur, cur a sequente, k scribi debeat: Carthago enim & Caput sive per c, sive per k scribuntur, nullam faciunt nec in sono, nec in potestate ejusdem consonantis differentiationem.* That is: There is no reason why *k* should be writ when *a* follows: For whether *Carthago* and *Caput* be writ with *c* or *k*, there is no Difference made in the Sound or Power of the same Consonant.

Diomedes the Grammarian is herein very short but pity,

pithy, lib. 2. *Ex mutis quidem superflua videntur k & q, quod litera c harum locum possit implere*: That is; Of the *Mutes*, *k* and *q* indeed seem to be superfluous, because *c* may as well supply their place: Which is made good in *cujus* and *cui*, which were formerly writ with *q*. See further concerning this matter, *Quintilian l. 1. c. 4 & 7.*

Observe that before *a, o, u, c* is pronounced as *k*; as in *care, colour, cure*; but before *e, i, a, æ*, as *s*; as, in *ceaseth, cited, Mecanas, celestial*, and this both in *English* and *Latin*. So that 'tis plain we have no need of *k*, observing this Rule.

Thirdly, *Q*, which can never be pronounced without an *u* after it, may indifferent well be supply'd by *c* in the Ends of *English* Words; as for *frolique, frolic*; in the Beginning or Middle of Words, by *c* with *u* after it; as, *Question, Cuestion, Laquey, Lacuey*. In *Latin* Dr. *Littleton* says it was anciently supply'd in the Beginning of a Word by *c* only, and brings as Instances *cotidie* for *quotidie*; *cis, ca, cid*, for *quis, qua, quid*.

But to make the Matter more clear I shall consider what the learned *Dausquius* says hereof in his *Orthographia*, p. 27. *Litera hujus inventio (sc. q.) aut usus non magis quam k desideratur: Aque q in literarum numero supervacaneum putant, quibus id cura fuit disquirere*: And he there brings in *Capella* discoursing thus; *Q quidam Literam non putabant; & vincerent, nisi in Equo & Equitatu appareret expresse*: And afterwards gives a great many Instances out of several worthy Authors which he there quotes, such as *Fabius, Festus, Priscian, Pierius Valerianus, Cyrillus*; and *Cassiodorus*, whose Words are, *Reliquæ & reliqui per c Scribebantur: Et sicut relicus & vacuus, sic relicui & vacui*: At

At nunc reliquas & exsequias, per q scribuntur; Reliquæ & reliqui were formerly writ with a c: And as Relictus & vacuus, so relicui & vacui; but now reliquæ & exsequiæ are writ with q. All which plainly shew that it is but of a later Invention than the rest of the Alphabet, and in most cases needless.

Fourthly, Y, as being a Greek Vowel, and most properly supply'd by u in Latin or English, is likewise very needless now as well as anciently it was, (except when it is used for Distinction sake; as to tell a Lye, from the Verb to lie down.) Examples of this we have in all ancient Authors, such as Livy, Tacitus, Cassiodorus, Isidore Hispalensis, &c. who use *Mustica, Lydia, Cymba, Syria, Sumbola, Sucophantas, &c.* for *Mystica, Lydia, Cymba, Syria, Symbola, Sy-cophantas, &c.* as we now falsely write and print them: For Cornutus, in his Annotations upon the ancient Books of Cassiodorus, says thus; *Syriam, Syracusas, Sumbola, Sucophantas, &c. in nostris corrumpi non debent, (i.e.)* They ought not to be writ with a y, but with u, as formerly. Further, Isidore Hispalensis lib. 1. Orig. cap. 4. says thus; *Y & z apud Romanos usque ad Augusti tempora non scribebantur; sed pro z ssponebant, ut, Hilarissat: pro y vero i scribebant: i.e. y and z were not in use among the Romans before Augustus his time, for instead of z they put ss; as in hilarissat (for hilarizat now;) and for y they writ i.* But Velius Longus in his Book *de Orthographia* almost convinces me that this sort of V was writ instead of Y; for the Tail of the Y being cut off, there remains only V; and possibly there may be a greater Difference between V, U, and U, than has hitherto been made by any that I know of; but I shall leave it to those that desire to busy themselves in this way,

and only cite my Authors own Words; viz. *Verris Flaccus videtur eandem esse apud nos V literam, que apud Græcos T: namque his exemplis argumentatur: Quod illi dicunt κύνιον, nos cuminum; quod illi κούπεσσιν, nos cupressum: Illi κυβερνήτην, nos Gubernatorem: In English thus: Verrinus Flaccus is of Opinion that our V is the same with the Greek T: And proves it by these Examples: That which they call κύνιον, we call Cuminum; that which they call κούπεσσιν, we call Cupressum; and that which they call κυβερνήτην, we call Gubernatorem.*

Vossius says of it, That it is not the sixth Vowel, but the same as u, for (says he) it had anciently the same Sound, or at least one so very near it, that it differs only by Accident or Chance. After all, *Dansiquius* his Opinion is not to be rejected, who says; *Radicularium etiam Cacoëthes surrepsit, ne passim V scribatur in Vocalis Græcis, ubi I exilis debuit*: There has also a ridiculous ill Custom crept in, so that V is often writ in Words coming from the Greek, where the *I exilis* ought to be. Which of all these Opinions to follow I leave to the Reader's Judgment. However my Conclusion of all is, That *y* according to the fore-cited Opinions should never be used, except, as I before said, for Distinction sake; for *u* in some words, and *i* in others, do very well supply its place.

Fifthly, X comes next to be considered, which is not a single but double Consonant, and is no more than Two *e*'s turn'd Back to Back, thus, *æ*. It may very well in some Words be supply'd by *cs*, as in *Execution*, where the Division may be better made; for according to the Rule, when a Consonant comes between Two Vowels it is joined to the latter, (if it were spell'd *Execution*) the *x* being joined to the *e* following,

ing, could not be pronounced: Or by *cc*, as in *eccellent*; and by *gs*, according to *Kossius* and *Littleton*, producing *gregs* for *grex*, &c. And I am of *Isidore's* Opinion, who says that *X* was not in use before Christ's Time, then made to represent the \dagger on which he suffered; and possibly afterwards used as a Character to signify *Christ*, as it is frequently now done; *Xt*.

Paulus Diaconus says thus; *X litera usque ad Augusti tempora non erat; sed pro ea Ch scribebant*: The Letter *X* was not in use before *Augustus* his time; but they used *Ch* instead of it. Of the same Mind is *Isidore*, *Victorinus*, *Diomedes*, and others.

Notwithstanding *Ter. Scaurus* says, *Qui Crucs, Nucs, Trucs, Ferocs in novissimam literam dirigunt, peccant, cum alioqui duplex sufficiat, qua in se c & s habet*. They that make *Crucs*, *Nucs*, *Trucs*, *Ferocs*, to end in *cs*, when a double Consonant (*viz. x*) which contains both *c* and *s* in it may suffice, do err.

And indeed if these Champions for this new found Letter, had likewise taught us a way, how truly to divide the Words *executio*, *extasie* and the like, I could willingly comply with them: But being buoy'd up with the high Conceit of their own Invention they have never considered the ill Consequences that would follow thereupon.

Moreover, when I find in old Writings and Inscriptions *Maxsumus*, *Proxsumus*, *faxsit*, *vixsit*, *Uxfor*, and the like, it makes me think the Inventors of it themselves knew not what use to make of it; for since that it has been contradicted with a, *post x non scribitur s*; after *x*, *s* is not writ.

Sixthly, *Z*, which is a *Greek* Consonant, may be supplied by *s* in some Words; as in *amase*, *comprise*, &c. In others by *ss*, especially in *Greek* Words

Latinized; as Πατριζω, *patrizzo*; Μαζα, *massa*, &c. By *ds* says *Vossius*, as also *Victorinus*; as for *Zephyrus*, *Dsephyrus*. And Dr. *Littleton* in his Dictionary, is of the same Opinion; although, says he, it comes from the Hebrew ז *tsadi*, giving this Reason; because the *Eolians* used Δεϋς for Ζεϋς.

Quintilian, lib. 12. cap. 9. says thus of it; *Jucundissimis ex Græcis literis non habemus vocalem alteram, alteram consonantem, quibus nulla apud eos dulcius spirant: quas mutuari solemus, quoties illorum nominibus utimur. Quod cum contingit, nescio quomodo velut hilarior remidet oratio, ut in Zephyris & Zopyris, quæ, si nostris literis scribantur, surdum quiddam & barbarum efficient, & velut in locum earum succedent tristes & horridæ, quibus Græcia caret: i.e. Of the most smooth or pleasant Greek Letters, we have not another Vowel or Consonant, which is so delightful to them: Which we are wont to borrow as often as we use their Words: Which when we do, our Speech is strangely more brisk or airy, as in the Words *Zephyris* and *Zopyris*, which, if they were writ with our Characters, would make some mute or barbarous Sound, and pallid and rugged Words would come in their place, which Greece is a Stranger to. This one single Testimony is sufficient to shew that *z* is needless either in *English* or *Latin*, and only to be used when we use *Greek* Words: However I shall produce one more out of *Cornutus* apud *Cassiodorum* who is of a contrary Mind. It is this: *Z in antiquis libris modo scripta est, modo non, sed pro illa due sponuntur: ut, Crotalizo, Crotalisso; Malacizo, Malacisso, & his similia: sed viderint illi, qui cum verbis integris Græcorum uti non erubuerint, erubescendum crediderunt literas Græcas intermiscere: satius nobis est alieno bene uti quàm ineleganter nostra appetere: In English thus: Z in old Books is sometimes writ,*
sometimes*

sometimes not ; but instead of it were put Two *ff* ; as, *Crotalizo, Crotalisso ; Malacizo, Malacisso*, and the like : But let them see to it, who, when they are not ashamed to use whole *Greek Words*, do think it a shame to mix *Greek Letters with their own* : I am better satisfied to make use of another well, than use my own inelegantly. Which very Argument makes against him ; for if a Man does not understand his Mothers Tongue ; how is it likely he should be skill'd in a strange Language ?

Moreover *X* and *Z*, as being double Consonants, could not be thought of in ancient times ; for as *Fabius, Lib. 1. instit. cap. 7.* says ; *Semivocales non geminare diu fuit usitatissimi moris* : To double Semivowels has not long been of any great use. And the same Author, in *Fragmento Farnesiano*, says positively, *Antiqui nec mutas, nec semivocales geminabant, ut fit in Ennio, Arrio, Annio* : (i. e.) The Ancients neither double Mutes nor Semivowels, as is done in *Ennio, Arrio, Annio* ; showing abundance of Examples in Proof of it ; all which abundantly shews that these Two, *x* and *z*, being double Consonants are of late Invention, and, which is more, needless in *Latin* or *English*.

Seventhly, *W*, which many very ignorantly esteem a Consonant, is made up of Two Vowel *us*, and never has the force of a Consonant, or any thing like it : So that it cannot be reckoned as a distinct Letter of the Alphabet, it being only *u* doubled.

There are besides these, Two more : (viz. *F* and *G*) which, according to *Dausquius* are superfluous, as not being found in the ancient *Latin* ; for *f*, says he, is often in old Authors used for *v* Consonant ; and *ph* from

from the Greek *c*, did very well supply the Place of it ; as *Priscian* proves l. 1. In *Latinis Dictionibus* nos quoque pro *ph* capimus *f* scribere, ut *filius*, *fama*, *fuga*. In *Latin Words*, says he, we have begun to write *f* for *ph* ; as in *filius*, *fama*, *fuga*.

He goes on and says, that *g* also was not at first in the Alphabet, for *c* did wholly supply its place : And *Ausonius* says,

Prævaluit postquam Gamma vice functa prius c.

For a further Insight into these Matters consult the before cited Author, who is copious enough for any ordinary Reader.

And now having brought the Matter to this Perfection, we may range the Alphabet in this standing Posture: viz.

A, B, C, D, E, L, and *Jod*, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, U, and *Vau*.

Besides *F* and *G*, which I do not wholly reject, though some have presumed to do it.

The Alphabet thus ordered is divided into Consonants and Vowels.

I. The Consonants are in Number thus truly stated, Fourteen : viz.

B, C, D, F, G, *Jod*, L, M, N, P, R, S, T, *Vau*.

Which are again subdivided into *Mutes* and *Semi-vowels*, or half Vowels.

A *Mute* or dumb Letter, is that which has an obscure Elliptick Sound of the Vowel *e* following it, and cannot be pronounced without it: And they are Seven; viz.

Be,

Be, Ce, De, Ge, Pe, Te; and eF,

though the Vowel go before it; for 'tis agreed by all that the *Greek* *q*, from which our *f* comes, and to which it answers, is a *Mute*: Moreover, if *l* or *r*, which are Liquids, follow it; as in *Defluo, Refragor, &c.* the precedent Syllable is doubtful, which could not be, if it were not a Mute or Dumb Letter.

To which may be added (seeing the *Hebrew*, of which Fountain they are, favours it) *J* and *V* when Consonants, and pronounced thus, *ja* or *jod*, *va* or *van*.

Note, that in Words of one Syllable when any other Vowel goes before the *Mute*, you cannot continue the Sound of the Elliptick *e*, as in *ab, ac, at, &c.*

A *Semi*, or *half Vowel* is a Liquid, which has an Ellipsis of an *e* pronounced before it, and being put before a Mute and after a Vowel in the same Word loses its Sound or Force; as in *Holborn, q. d. Hoborn; half, haf; falcon, facon; &c.* And sometimes being put at the end of Words of more than one Syllable it loses its Sound likewise; as in *Bristol, Bristo*: But being put at the End of Monosyllables, or Words of one Syllable, it is so far from being lost, that it seems to double or treble it self in Pronunciation; as *tall, ress, remm; or talll, resss, remmm, &c.*

When it is pronounced at the end of Words of more than one Syllable, it is pronounced more rapid- or hastily, and therefore never doubled; as in *Liberal, &c.*

The *Semi-Vowels* are Five in Number: viz. *L, M, N, R, S.*

II. The

II. The Vowels are Five, viz. A, E, I, O, U.

✍ But you must observe that *i* and *u*, writ or printed thus, *J. V.* or *j. v.* and put before another Vowel, are not Vowels but Consonants both in *Latin* and *English*: And it is but necessary such Distinction should be made; for otherwise the Meaning of an Author might be mistaken to his Prejudice; there being no Difference to be made between *parvi* of *parco*, to obey, and *parvi*, the Genitive Case of *parvus*, little; between *volui* of *volo* to will, and *volvi* of *volvo*, to rowl or tumble; with many others, which would at least render the Meaning dubious.

Of the Five Vowels are made, according to some, Twenty Diphthongs; whereof they make Ten proper and Ten improper, very improperly indeed; for there are but Eight proper, as follow; viz. *ai*, *oi*, *au*, *eu*, when it begins a Word, *ou*, *ee*, *oo*, *oy*; and Fourteen improper, viz. *aa*, *ea*, *ei*, *eo*, *eu*, in the middle of Words, *ie*, *oa*, *oe*, *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, *uo*, *ay*, *ey*.

A proper Diphthong is when both Vowels are pronounced: As in these Words following; *ai* in *fair*; *oi* in *void*; *au* in *laud*; *eu* in *Eulogy*; *ou* in *House*; *ee* in *Bleed*; *oo* in *Food*; *oy* in *Joy*, &c.

An improper Diphthong is when one of the Vowels are only sounded; or at least the other scarce perceived; as in these Words following; *aa* in *Isaac*; *ea* in *please*; *eo* in *People*; *eu* in *Reuberh*; *ie* in *Field*; *oa* in *Boat*; *oe* in *Toe*; *ua* in *Guardian*; *ue* in *guerdon*; *ui* in *build*; *uo* in *quoth*; *ay* in *slay*; *ey* in *Money*, &c.

There are besides these Two improper Diphthongs, very ordinary among the *Latins* especially, viz. *a* made of *a* and *e* join'd together, thus, *a*; and *æ* made of *o* with an *e* join'd to the side of it, thus, *æ*.

Now we have in *English* besides these Diphthongs

nine improper Triphthongs, all made out of the Five Vowels, and sounded together in one Syllable, viz. *eau* in *Beauty*; *ien* in *lieu*; *uai* in *acquaintance*; *uee* in *Queen*; *uea* in *squeak*; *noi* in *quoit, quoin*; *aw* in *Bawd*; *ew* in *flew*; *ow* in *Throw*, &c.

But for all our nice Scrutinists we are still in the Dark as to Quadriphthongs, of which sort is *iew* in *view*.

After all this, * some have undertaken to distinguish the Consonants (reckoning the whole Alphabet, as it stands untouched) into Lip-Teeth-Tongue-Palate-and Throat-Consonants; thus: B, F, M, P, Pt, * W, (* *ignorantly enough*; for, as I have prov'd before, *w* is no Consonant, but only a double Vowel) are, (say they) Lip-Consonants: C, Ch, G, Je, S, Sh, Z, are Teeth-Consonants: D, L, N, R, T, Th, are Tongue-Consonants: C, G, K, Q, X, are Palate-Consonants: Gh, N, Ng, * Y (* *which in no place whatsoever has the force of a Consonant*) are Throat-Consonants.

* Author of the Vocal Organ.

Observe likewise that this *Virtuoso* makes *G* both a Tooth-and Palate-Consonant; as also *N* both a Tongue-and Throat-Consonant: So that you see how studiously he has laboured to contradict himself.

But to be as short as possible, omitting nothing that may be for the Reader's Instruction, you must know that a Consonant differs from a Vowel, in that a Vowel makes a distinct Sound of its self; as likewise that it makes a Word or Syllable of its self, without the help of any other Letter: A Consonant is not, nor cannot be sounded but with a Vowel before or after it, and makes neither Syllables nor Words without it.

Now you must observe by the way that when the Elliptick Vowel is pronounced after the Consonant, that

that Consonant is called a *Mute* or *dumb Letter*, as was noted before: But if the *e* Elliptick (as *em m*, not *me* with the *e* after it) come before, it is called a *Semivowel* or *Liquid Consonant*.

Observe, that, *gradatim*, of Letters are made Syllables; of Syllables, Words; of Words, Sentences; of Sentences, Speeches or Orations.

Note further, that no Syllable can be spell'd without a Vowel either simple or made into a Diphthong, as is just before noted.

As to the various Pronunciation of Letters, and particularly of the Vowels, used by several Countries, it cannot be expected I should say any thing; for every Crow thinks its own Bird fairest.

Having thus reduced the Consonants to Nine *Mutes*, viz. *B, C, D, F, G, P, T, Jod* and *Vau*; and Four *Liquids* or *Semivowels*; viz. *L, M, N, R*, there's only remaining *S* to be disposed of, which some will not allow to be either *Semivowel*, *Liquid* or *Double*, though frequently in old *Latin* Authors, and especially in Manuscripts, we meet with *S liquesceus* at the Ends of Words; as *Quercub^{us}* for *Quercubus*, &c. And therefore, in my Opinion it ought to be reckon'd amongst the *Semivowels*, though some are hot to have it, more *Græcorum sua potestatis litera*; that is, of its self, without the help of *e* founded either before or after it. I shall take no Notice what *Vossius* says about *j, v* and *s*, being *Semivowels*, having I think sufficiently clear'd it already.

By the way take notice that there are in the Alphabet Seven Letters called *Numeral Letters*; viz. *C* for 100; *D* for 500; *I* for 1; *L* for 50; *M* for 1000; *V* for 5; *X* for 10; some old Authors use *Q* for 500. This is the Method used now; but among the Old *Romans* they were used thus: *I* for 1; *V* for 5; *X* for 10;

10; L for 50; C for 100; 10 for 500; 100 for 1000; 1000 for 5000; 10000 for 50000; 100000 for 500000, &c. They that desire to be farther informed about this matter, may consult the Learned *Dausquius* in his *Orthographia*.

Thus far of the *poteestas literarum*, or power of the Letters: I shall now proceed to the thing chiefly intended; and that is, *true Spelling*, or dividing of Words into Syllables.

AS a Preface to which I shall acquaint you as near as I can with such Words as must be put with Capital Letters, and in different Characters: And,

I. All proper Names whatsoever of Gods, Godesses, Men, Women or Places; as also the Adjectives deducible therefrom, must be writ or printed with a great Letter first; and likewise put in a different Character (except it be the Words of Scripture, where the Variation of Character shews the Text is different from the Original) from the rest of the Matter; as *Moses*, Subst. *Mosaick*, Adj. *France*, Subst. *French*, Adj. &c. as the Reader may easily observe.

II. All Words put in the place of proper Names, by a Figure call'd *Antonomasia*, must be put with a Capital; as, *Lord* for *Christ*; *Apostle* for *Paul*, *Poet* for *Virgil*, or any other Poet; *Orator* for *Cicero* or *Demosthenes*, &c. These Two in *Latin* as well as *English*.

III. The Names of all Arts, Sciences, Trades, Offices, or Dignities, with the Names of the Implements belonging to each of 'em, as also the Author, Manager, or Superintendant of any of them, may be put with a Capital; as, *Astrology*, consequently

quently *Astrologer* and *Astrolable*; *Royalty*, consequently *King* and *Scepter*; and so of the rest.

IV. Such Words as are the main Subject upon which you treat, may at least be put with a Capital (if the Word be a Substantive) if not in a different Letter, which would be better: But if it be any part of Speech except a Substantive, then put it only in a different Character. This is most proper in *English* Print.

V. Put the First Letter of every Verse with a Capital, both *English* and *Latin*.

VI. Always after a full Point [.] begin with a Capital: And often after a Colon [:] if the Matter be distinct; as, *An industrious Person deserves Encouragement; an idle Fellow Whipping: A Traitor deserves Hanging, but a Loyalist Trust and Confidence.* In *English* and *Latin*.

VII. The Names of all Vertues and their Opposites; as also the general Names whereby they are all comprehended; as *Vertue, Vice, Sin, Iniquity*, you may put more properly with Capitals than Little Letters.

VIII. And most generally, put all the Names of Creatures or Things *Sensitive* and *Insensitive* with Capitals; as also their Appellatives or general Term by which they are all comprehended; as, *God, Man, Beast, Bird, Stone, &c.* This in *English* only proper.

IX. When you cite a Saying or Word of any Author, whether *English, Latin, or Greek*, or other Language, let it be begun with a great Letter at least, if not put in a different Character likewise.

X. In such a Sentence as this, *It was thought by both Parties, That if Hannibal got the better of it, all would be put to the Sword*, a Capital is proper, as you see in *That*.

XI. Write

XI. Write or Print the Letters *I* and *O*, when by themselves, with a Capital. In *English*, not in *Latin*.

XII. Let all single Letters, put for whole Words, be great Letters; as, *M. F.* and *M. N.* for *Marci Filius*, and *Marci Nepos*; *P. C.* for *Patres Conscripti*; *R. P.* for *Res Publica*; *P. R.* for *Populus Romanus*; *U. C.* for *Urbs Condita*; *S. P. Q. R.* for *Senatus, Populusque Romanus*; *H. S.* or *L. L. S.* for *Sestertius*, &c. This both in *English* and *Latin*: For other Abbreviations common Understanding is sufficient.

XIII. All Materials for House-keeping, or belonging to any Trade; as also the Names of particular Dishes of Meat; and, indeed, all Substantives in general may in *English* be put with a great Letter.

I cannot think of any further Rule can be given; so that the Writers Fancy must only guide him in the rest.

Rules for the true Spelling and dividing all Words English and Latin, above a Monosyllable.

I. **W**hen a single Consonant comes between Two Vowels in the middle of a Word, *English* or *Latin*, it is joined to the Latter; as, *Stu-dious*, not *Stud-ious*; *Pa-tientia*, not *Pat-ientia*, &c.

Except the Word be a Compound (the Word wherewith that Word is compounded ending with a Consonant,) in such Case always to the First; for in Spelling, the Word Compounding, and that

wherewith it is Compounded, are separated as before Composition; as, *Sub-urbs*, not *Su-burbs*; *in-ers*, *alter-iter*, &c. But if the Word added to make the Composition end with a Vowel, it follows the Rule foregoing; as, *Re-ference*; *Di-luo*, &c.

II. Whenever the same Consonant is doubled in the middle of a Word, the First is join'd to the Vowel preceding, the Latter to the Vowel following; as, *Com-mon*, *Bac-ca*, &c.

III. What Two Consonants soever can begin a Word, may begin Syllables in the middle of Words; as, *A-gree*, because *Graß*; *Sa-cramentum*, because *Creatura* begins with *cr*.

But because Division of Words into Syllables does so mainly depend upon this Rule, I shall here give the Reader a Catalogue of such Words as begin with Two Consonants, and *ought* not to be divided when they come together in the Middle of a Word, either *English* or *Latin*. Alphabetically thus:

	<i>English whole.</i>	<i>English divided.</i>
Bd		
Bl	Bless	Sta-ble
Br	Break	So-briety
Ch	Chymist	Ci-chory
Cl	Clerk	Enu-cleate

English whole.

English divided.

Cm

Cn

Cr

Creature

Sa-crifice

Ct

Pra-ctice

Dm

Dr

Draw

Squa-dron

Fl

Flow

De-fluxion

Fr

Free

Re-fractary

Gl

Glas

An-gle

Gn

Gnaw

I-gnorant

Gr

Graft

E-gregious

Kn

Knave

Mn

Phth

Phthick

Di-phthong

Pl

Plough

Cou-ple

Pn

Pneumatick

Peri-pneumony

	<i>English whole.</i>	<i>English divided.</i>
Pr	Prayer	Re-prisal
Pf	Pfalm	Rela-psing
Pt	Ptisfan or Barley- Broth	Scri-pture
Rh	Rhapontick	Hæmor-rhoids
Sb		
Sc	Scatter	E-scape
Sh	Shake	Fa-shion
Sk	Skull	Bu-skin
Sl	Slay	En-flave
Sm	Smite	
Sn	Snake	
Sp	Spite	Re-spite
Sq	Squadron	
St	Stand	Re-store
Th	Thought	Ti-thymal
Ti	Pari-purment	

ed.

is)

Tm

*English whole.**English divided.*

Tm

Tn

Tr

Trade

O-tranto

*Latin whole.**Latin divided.*

Bd

Bdellium

He-bdomas

Bl

Blatero

Ta-blinum

Br

Bruma

Tene-brosus

Ch

Chorus

Te-chnopægion

Cl

Clypeus

Nau-clerus

Cm

Κυνία

Pyra-cmon

Cn

Cneus

Te-chna

Cr

Credo

Sa-cramentum

Ct

Ctesyppus

Do-ctus

Dm

Δράω

A-dmetus

Dr

Draco

Di-drachmum


Fl


Flamen

Re-fluo

	<i>Latin whole.</i>	<i>Latin divided,</i>
Fr	Frango	Re-frigeratio
Gl	Gladius	De-glutio
Gn	Gnavus	I-gnis
Gr	Gratia	Re-gredior
Kn	Κνήμιν	
Mn	Mnason	O-mnis
Phth	Phthisis	Na-phtha
Pl	Pluo	Re-plico
Pn	Πνεῦμα	Thera-pne
Pr	Pruina	De-precor
Pf	Pfallo	Scri-pfi
Pt	Ptolemæus	A-ptus
Rh	Rhaphanus	Gonor-rhoea
Sb	Σβίρρυμι	Le-sbia
Sc	Scalpo	Pi-scis
Sh		
Sk		

	<i>Latin whole</i>	<i>Latin divided.</i>
Sl		
Sm	Smaragdus	Mu-smon
Sn		
Sp	Spuo	A-sper
Sq	Squamma	Te-squa
St	Status	Pa-stor
Th	Theatrum	Anti-thesis
Tl	Tlepolemus	A-tlas
Tm	Tmolus	La-tmius
Tn	Θνήσκω	Æ-tna
Tr	Trabs	De-trudo

 *Gm* should seem likewise not to be divided in *Te-gmen*, because it comes of *Te-go*; *Aug-mentum* from *Au-geo*, &c.

 Observe moreover, and especially, that this Rule, of *Two Consonants that begin Words and must not be divided in the middle of Words*, is only to be understood of simple Words, or when the word Compound-
ing ends with a Vowel, not a Consonant; as *dis-location*, not *di-slocation*, &c. Neither is it to be understood of such Words as have such additaments as *ly*, *ness*, &c. joined to them; as, *Gracions-ly*, not *Gracion-fly*;


Graciously; carelessness; not carelessness, &c. For as I said in my Exception to Rule I. *All Compounding Words and Additions to the Ends of Words, in spelling, remain the same as before Composition or Addition.*

IV. When Three or more Consonants come together in the middle of Words, (such Words being generally Compounds) the First must be join'd to the Vowel foregoing, the Two or Three last to the following; as, *Con-tract, In-struction, In-stitutio, Instrumentum, &c.*

As for Words that begin with Three Consonants, it is not material to give Examples of each; for there never happen Three Consonants in the Middle of a Word to go to the latter Vowel, except in Compound Words; and so they are comprehended in the foregoing Rule.

V. What Two Consonants soever they are that cannot begin a Word, must be divided in the middle of a Word; as, *Can-did, ar-dent; por-cus, ar-duus, &c.* because *nd, rd, or rc, &c.* cannot begin Words.

VI. When Two Vowels come together in a Word, and both are sounded, they must be divided; as, *Ment-u-al, qui-et; fili-us, &c.*


 Except the Word be a Monosyllable, Simple or Compound; as, *fair, boil, re-coil, re-pair, &c.*

VII. *Ti* before a Vowel sounds as *fi*; as, *Nation; dissentio, &c.* But if *s* come before *t*, it retains its proper Sound.

VIII. *E* cannot be left out at the End of many *English* Words without an apparent Inconvenience; for

for *hate* by taking away *e*, will be *hat*; *Mate*, *Mat*; *quite*, *quit*, &c.

IX. All Monosyllables, having a single Vowel going before *l*, double it; I say Monosyllables; for Words of more than one Syllable; as also Monosyllables if a Diphthong precede, have only one *l*; as, *General*, *soul*, *Wool*, &c.

 This Rule holds good only in *English*, for in *Latin* Monosyllables you never double *l*; as, *vel*, *sal*, *mel*, &c.

X. In Words derived from other Languages observe to spell according to the Words in the Language from which they are derived; as, *privilege* from *privilegium*, *College* from *Collegium*, *Chapel* from *Capellum*, *Refractary* from *Refractarium*, *Ecstasy* from *êκστασις*, *Hæmorrhoids* from *αἱμορροΐδες*, &c.

[For Words derived from other Languages, especially Monosyllables, I refer you to a Book intituled, *The Etymology of the English Tongue*, which contains a Derivation of all Words coming from all Languages, viz. *Saxon*, *Franco-Gallick*, *Belgick*, *Dutch*, *Italian*, *Spanish*, *Welsh*, &c. except the *Latin*, for which (that the Reader may not wholly be at a loss) I shall here lay down some short and easy Rules, containing most, if not all, Words coming there-from.

First. Most Words in *English* ending in *nce*, or *cy*, are derived from the *Latin*, ending in *tia*; as, *temperantia*,

perantia, clementia; temperance, clemency, &c.

Secondly. Words ending in *ion* in English, are made Latin by casting away *n*; as, Question, Quæstio; Religion, Religio, &c.

Thirdly. Words ending in *ty*, are made Latin, by changing *ty* into *tas*; as, Liberty, Libertas; Charity, Charitas, &c.

Fourthly. Words ending in *ude*, are deriv'd from the Latin, by changing *o* into *e*; as, Fortitude, fortitudo; Gratitude, gratitudo, &c.

Fifthly. Words ending in *d*, denoting the Order or manner of a thing, the said Words being Adjectives, are made Latin by adding *us*; as, rigid, putrid; rigidus, putridus, &c.

Sixthly. Words having *t*, *n*, or *r*, in the End, between Two Vowels, are made Latin by changing the last Vowel into *us*, being Adjectives; as, Mute, Obscene, Obscure; Mutus, Obscenus, Obscurus, &c.

Seventhly. Most Words ending in *nt*, are made Latin, by changing *nt* into *ns*; as, Latent, latens; Vigilant, vigilans, &c.

Eightly. Many English Words, ending in *al*, by adding *is*, are made Latin Adjectives; as, Liberal, liberalis; Substantial, substantialis, &c.

I thought fit here to insert these Rules very easily, that I might not have the trouble of a particular Derivation of each Word coming from the Vulgar Latin.]

XI. Divide Derivatives, as they are divided in the Language or Words from whence they come, which is most warrantable; as, Scripture from Scriptura, Doctrine from Doctrina, &c.

XII.

XII. Spell Derivatives with the same Letter as their Primitives; as of *Gratus*, *Gratia*, not *gracia* or *grasia*; of the Genitive Case of *Audax*, *audacia*, not *audaria* or *audasia*; of *Licence*, *licencious*; *dispense*, *dispensation*, &c.

XIII. Never separate *fi*, nor *si* (except *i* be a Consonant, as in *disjoin*) but let them go together to the right Hand.

XIV. When any Consonant (except *l* in Monosyllables) is doubled in the End of *English* Words, 'tis either to distinguish them from the *Latins*, which never use double Consonants in the End of Words; or from other Words that are the same in Pronunciation; as, to *add*, from *ad to*, *Lat. Prep.* To *Infer*, or draw a Conclusion from, from *infer* the Imperative of *infero*; *Crafs* or thick, from *cras* tomorrow; to put off or delay, from *of* the Sign of the Genitive Case; to *hiss* as a Snake, from *his* a Pronoun, &c.

XV. *S* is often needlessly doubled in the End of Words, seeing it is never properly done, but for distinction sake, as in the next foregoing Rule; for if another Syllable (beginning with a Consonant) be added to any Word ending with *ss*, one *s* is lost; as *grossly*, *carelesness*, &c. But if a Vowel follow, the double *ss* remains; as, *righteousnesses*, &c. This provided you think a double *s* necessary.

XVI. Never Write or Print a round *s* in the middle of a Word, except before *f* or *k*; as, in *Misfortune*, *Buskin*; but always in the latter End, both *English* and *Latin*.

XVII. If to English Monosyllables ending in *ll*, be added one or more Syllables that begin with a Consonant, they lose one *l*; as in *fulness*, &c. but they retain both, if a Vowel follow; as in *falletb*, &c.

XVIII. If to English Words ending in *e* (the Word containing another Vowel besides it) be added any Syllable beginning either with Vowel or Consonant, they lose *e*, by reason it would make the Word consist of more Syllables than it should, if retain'd; as, *Judgment*, not *Judgement*; *maketh*, not *makeeth*, &c.

Except, 1. Words that have an *e* after them for Distinction sake when a Consonant follows; as, *hateful* not *batful*; *shameful* not *shamful* &c.

2. Words that cannot be pronounced without an *e*, by reason of the soft Pronunciation of the foregoing Vowel; as, *management* not *managment*, &c. And,

3. Some Words pronounced as one, but should rather be Two; as, *something*, *somewhat*, &c.

XIX. Words ending in *b, d, g, l, m, n, p, r, t*, in English, have commonly (unless another Consonant come before any of them; as in *fermenting*; or a Diphthong; as in *Spoileth*) those Letters doubled, when they have a Syllable added to them that begins with a Vowel; as, *slab*, *stabbeth*; *plod*, *plodded*; *jog*, *joggeth*; *parallel*, *paralleled*; *swim*, *swimming*; *sin*, *sinner*; *stop*, *stopper*; *stir*, *stirreth*; *curvet*, *curvetting*, &c.

Observe that a double Consonant; as, *x* and *z*; as also *c, h, k, q*, (nor *f* nor *s*, unless they be doubled before the Addition) are never doubled in the Ends of Words, let what will follow.

XX. Adjectives ending in *l* are made Adverbs by adding *ly*, where the *l* is always double; as, *cruelly*, *mercifully*, &c.

XXI. *Ing, ed, eth*, (as likewise *er* and *en* sometimes do) added to Words ending with a Consonant, do generally double it; as in the XIX Rule foregoing.

XXII. To Words ending in *able* or *ible*, if *ly* be added, they lose *le*; as, *miserably*, not *miserablely*; *tolerably*, not *tolerablely*; *plausibly*, not *plausibely*, &c. As do also almost all Words ending in *le* if *ly* be added.

XXIII. If to Substantives in *e* be added *al* to make them Adjectives, they lose *e*; as *Nature*, *natural*; *fate*, *fatal*, &c.

XXIV. Adjectives ending in *ous* in *English*, are generally form'd from Adjectives in *Latin*, that end in *osus*, by taking away *s* in the middle; as, from *scrupulosus*, *scrupulous*, &c. If they be deriv'd from Adjectives of Three Terminations, add *o* before *u* and you make it *English*; as, *precarious* from *precarius*, &c.

XXV. Whereas most Participles of the Pretertense *English*, by reason of an Apostrophe before the *d*, are ill writ and printed with *r*, I lay down this Rule and Example to prevent it for the future; as, *possess'd*, not *possest*; *look'd*, not *lookt*, &c.

XXVI. To Words ending in *y* if *s* be added (without an Apostrophe; as in *Pliny's* for *Pliny his*) to make them plurals or otherwise, the *y* is changed into *ie*; as, *Duty, Duties; Destroy, Destroyies, &c.*

XXVII. Never use *y* in the middle of any Word, except such as come from the *Greek*; as, *Mystery* from *μυστήριον*; *Hypocrite*, from *ὑποκριτής*, &c. Or for Distinction sake as *lye* or *feign*, from *lie* down. For seeing it is a Vowel borrowed immediately from the *Greeks*, we have no need of it, but when we borrow their Words likewise; our *i* in the middle, and *ie* in the End of Words serving every whit as well, if not better.

XXVIII. Most Words that seem to end in *us*, must be spell'd with *nce*; as, *Temperance, diligence, &c.*

XXIX. To cut off Monosyllables with an Apostrophe (which are thereby made no shorter) such as, *does, though, through, &c.* argues mere Ignorance; it not being necessary in *Verse*, much less in *Prose*.

XXX. Words coming from the *Latin* Adjectives in *osus* or *us*, seeming to end in *us*, are spell'd with *ous*; as, *dubious, generous, &c.*

Having premised thus much about the right dividing of Words, I shall proceed to set down such Words, as, being the same in Sound and Pronunciation, are yet different in Sense and Spelling: And,

I. Of such Words as are both Verb and Substantive, yet may very well be distinguished one from the other; of which I shall set down as many as do occur to my Mind, and let the Reader's Observation make out the rest.

*Substantive.**Verb.*

Advice

Advise

A Bough*To* Bow as *Trees* do*The* Chace*To* Chase

Cloth

To CloathDo, *the sign of the Present Tense*Doe, *the English of*
facio*A* Fancy*To* Fanſie*A* Licence*To* License*Ones* own*To* owne*A* Plough*To* Plow*A* Practice*To* Practiſe*A* Prophecy*To* Prophesy*A* Purchase*To* Purchase*A* Recompence*To* Recompense.

II. Of such Words as are both Substantives or other Parts of Speech, yet differ in Signification and Spelling, though not in Sound or Pronunciation.

A.

A.

A Bode, or place of
Habitation: It *boad-*
eth ill.

Air, from the Skies:
You *Are* ſad: *Heir* to an
Eſtate.

All,

All, in Number: *Awl*,
Cobblers use.

Ale, drink: *Ail*, sick-
ness.

Alley, or narrow place:

Ally, in Friendship.

Allow'd, as approv'd:

Aloud, in speech.

Alter, to change: *Al-*
tar, for Sacrifice.

Arrows, to shoot with-
al: *Arras*, rich Hang-
ings.

Aunt, the Father's Si-
ster: *Ant*, or Pismire.

Aray, as in a Battle:

Array, or Clothing.

Arrant, or Notorious:
Errand, or to go about
Business.

Assent, or Agreement:

Ascend, or going up.

Augre, to bore holes:

Augur, or Sooth-sayer.

a Woman: *Barbary*, the
Name of a Country: *Bar-*

berry, a Berry so called.

Blue, as to colour:

Blew, or he did blow.

Buy, with Money: By
the *Bye*: He came *By*.

Bough, of a Tree: *Bow*,
to shoot with: *bow*, or
to bend.

Boar, or Swine: *Bore*,
or make an Hole.

Berry, of a Tree: *Bu-*
ry, as the Dead.

Bear, or wild Beast:

Beer, to drink.

Bier, to carry dead
Corps on: *Buyer*, of
Goods.

Brute, as a Beast: *Bruit*,
a Report.

C.

B.

B *Ays*, or Laurel: *Baize*,
a sort of Cloth.

Ball, for Children to
play with: *Bawl*, or Cry
out.

Barbara, the Name of

C *Ant*, or Suet: *Call*,
as to call a Person:
Cawl, for Periwigs.

Callis, the Name of a
City in France: *Chalice*,
or the Cup in the Sacra-
ment.

Centaury, an Herb so
called: *Century*, or an
Hundred

Hundred Years: *Centry*,
or *Sentry*, a Soldier on
the Watch.

Censor, an Officer in
the *Romish* Republick:
Censer, to offer Incense
in: *Censure*, or Re-
proof.

Chear, or Victuals:
Cheer up, or be merry.

Claws, of Beasts: *Clause*,
of a Sentence.

Coin, or Money: *Quoin*,
that Printers use to fasten
the Letters in the Frame.

Common, or usual: *Com-
mune*, or talk together.

Collar, as of a Coat:
Choler, or Anger.

Cool, or somewhat cold:
A Friar's *Coul* or *Cowl*.

Counsel, or Advice: A
Council-house.

Coat, to put on: *Quote*,
or cite an Author.

Cozen, or Cheat: A
Cousin, or Uncle's Son.

Course, the contrary to
fine, as also *Order*: *Coarse*,
a dead Body.

Cymbal, a musical In-
strument: *Symbol*, a mark,
or sign.

Cion, or Graff: *Sion*,
an holy City.

Canon, of the Church:
A field *Canon*.

Crow, the Bird: *Cros*,
of Iron.

D.

D *Amn*, or Condemn:
Dam, to stop Wa-
ter: *Damm*, the Mother
of any thing, properly of
Beasts.

Dear, of great Price:
Deer, or Buck.

Descent, or going down,
or Pedigree: *Decent*, or
Handsome.

Dew, on the Grass, al-
so the *Dew*-lap of a Beast:
Due, or owing.

Doe, or She-Rabbit,
also the English of *farcio*:
Dough, to make Bread:
Do, a sign of the Present
Tense.

Dun, a Colour: *Dome*,
or finished.

Deed, an Indenture:
Dead, or departed this
World.

Dolphin, a Fish so cal-
led: *Dauphin*, the Heir to
the Crown of *France*.

Disease, or *Sickness* :
Decease, or *Death*.

Desert, or *forsake* : *Desart*, a *Wilderness* : *Desert* : or *eloquent*.

Differ, or *Dilagree* :
Deferr, or *delay*.

To *dye* Cloth : To *die*,
 or *depart* this *Life*.

Dust, of the *Earth* :
 Why *Dost* thou so ?

E.

Eat, *Meat* : *Yet*, or
notwithstanding.

East, a *Quarter* of the
Orb : *Teast*, to *make* *Bread*
 with.

Easter, a *Festival* so
 called : *Esther*, the *Name*
 of a *Woman*.

Eyes, of the *Body* :
Ice, frozen *Water*.

Eminent, or *Excellent* :
Imminent, or *depending*.

Exercise, *Labour*, *Im-*
ployment : *Exercise*, *Con-*
juration.

Ear, of the *Head* or
Corn : *Ere*, or *before*
 that : *E'er*, for *ever*.

Earth, the *Ground* :

Hearth, of a *Chimney*.

Elder, as in *Age* : *Al-*
der, the *Tree*.

Ewe, a *Sheep* : *Yew*,
 a *Tree*.

F.

Flower, as of the *Field* :
Flour, of *Meal* :
Floor, of a *Room*.

Fowl, or great *Birds* :
Foul, or *Filthy* : *Fool*, or
Natural.

Fair, or *Beautiful* : *Fare*,
 or *Victuals* : *Bartholo-*
mew Fair.

Fain, or *glad* : *Feign*,
 or *make* a *lye*.

Fourth, in *Number* :
Forth, or *abroad*.

Frieze, *Cloth* : *Freeze*,
 congealed.

Firr, a *Tree* : *Furr*, of
 a *Gown*.

Fly, as a *Bird* : *Flie*, a
 small *Insect*.

Find, as to *find* any
 thing : *Fiend*, a *Spirit* or
Devil.

Flea, a sort of *Vermin* :
Flee, or *escape* : *Floy*, the
Skin off.

G.

Gentile, or Handsome:
Gentle, or Mild: *Gentile*, a Sect or Heathen:
Gentle, a Maggot.

Gesture, or Carriage:
Jester, to cause Laughter.

Guilt, or Guiltiness:
Gilt, or gilded with Gold.

Groan, for Grief:
Grown, in years, &c.

Galley, Ships with Oars:
Gallows, to hang on.

Groat, or Four Pence:
Grott, or a Cave.

Green, a Colour: *Greene*,
a Man's Name.

H.

Hare, in the Woods:
Hair, on the Head.

Here, in this place:
Hear, as with ones Ears.

Hears, of the Body:
Hare, or Deer.

Heel, of the Foot:
Heal, as a Wound.

Hale, as to pull: *Hail*,
from the Sky.

Herd, as of Cattle:
Heard, as to be heard.

Haven, or Harbour for
Ships: *Heaven*, a place of
Glory.

Hale, bored thorough:
whole, or intire.

Hallow, to make holy:
Hollow, empty, void:

Hallœ, for Huntsmen.

Holy, Devout, Pious:

Holly, a Tree so called:

Wholly, or totally.

Hear, or greyish: *Hore*-
hound, an Herb.

Whore, a Town-Miss:

Hour, Quantity of Time.

Head, the chief part of
the Body: *Heed*, or Care-
fulness.

Horse, a Beast: *Howse*,
with a Cold:

Hoop, for a Vessel:
Whoop, to halloo or cry
out.

Hire, for Servants:
Higher, in Altitude.

Humble, or Meek: *Un*-
ble, of a Deer.

nour, *Night*, which succeeds the *Day*.

I.

I *Sle*, an Island: *Ile*, a place to walk in: *Pll*, for *I will*.

Idle, Sloathful: *Idol*, or a false God.

Incite, to stir up: *In-sight*, into Business.

Ingenious, Witty: *In-genuous*, good natur'd.

Imply, or contain: *Im-plot*, or set on work.

Inn, for Travellers: *In*, or *within*, Præp.

Itch, a Distemper: *Hitch*, or catch hold in.

K.

K *Emmel*, for Dogs: *Canal*, or the middle of a Stream.

Kill, or Murder: *Kiln*, for Bricks, Malt, &c. *Kill*, a Mans name.

Knave, or dishonest Man: *Nave*, of a Cart-Wheel.

Knight, a Title of Ho-

L.

L *Arin Tongue*: *Latten*, a sort of Tin: *La-ton*, a Mans Name.

Lowd, to speak loud: *Low'd*, as an Ox.

Lowre, or Frown: *Low-er*, or more low: *Lout*, the French King's Palace.

Lease, as of a House or Land: *Leash*, of Hounds.

Led, or guided: *Lead*, a Mineral.

Lesson, as to learn a Lesson: *Lessen*, or to make less.

Liturgie, Common-Prayer: *Lethargy*, a sleepy Disease.

Line, which Carpenters use: *Loyn*, of any Creature.

Leper, one that hath the Leprose: *Leaper*, or one that leapeth.

Loth, or unwilling: *Loath*, or to abhor.

Lice,

Lice, a small sort of Vermin: *Lyes*, or Untruths: *Lies*, as he lies along: *Lees*, to scoure with: *Ley*, Ground: *Leigh*, a Man's Name.

Loose, or to untie: *Lose*, as to lose any thing: *Louse*, or to look for Lice.

Lattefs, Bars of a Window: *Lettice*, a Woman's Name: *Lettuce*, an Herb.

Leek, the Root: *Leke*, a Man's Name: To *Leak* as a Ship.

Mont, or Pond: *Mose*, in the Eye.

Million, a great Number. *Melon*, a sort of Fruit.

Mane, of a Horse. *Main*, as the Ocean.

Moan, to lament. *Mown*, as Grass.

Mourning, Lamentation. *Morning*, succeeds the Night.

Mussel, or Shelfish. *Muscle*, or a Vein so called. *Muzzle*, to blindfold.

M.

M*ail*, a Coat of Mail: *Male*, or Masculine.

Manure, to till Ground: *Marmor*, or a Farm: *Manner*, or Custom.

Medes, a People so called: *Meads*, or Meadows.

Meat, to eat: *Mete*, or to measure.

Mettle, or Courage: *Metal*, of any Mineral.

Might, or Power: *Mite*, the smallest piece of Money.

N.

N*igh*, as a Horse. *Ney*, a River.

Nigh, or near. *Nye*, a Maids Name.

Naught, bad. *Naught*, nothing.

O.

O*Re*, as of Gold. *Oar*, to row with. *O'er*, for over.

Owe, to acknowledge.
D 3 One

One, a Numeral.

Order, or Rule. *Ordure*, or Dung.

Other, shewing Difference. *Udder*, of a Cow.

Ordinary, or Common. An *Ordinary*, or place of Entertainment.

Gods *Ordinance* or Appointment. A Piece of *Ordinance* for War.

Pear, a Fruit. *Peer*, or Lord. *Pave* an Apple.

Pale, or a Fence; to look Wan. *Pail*, for Water.

Paller, a Bed. *Palate*, the Mouth.

Please, or to delight. *Pleas*, in Law.

Parasite, a Flatterer. *Parricide*, one that murders his Father.

Principal, or Chief: *Principle*, or fundamental Rule.

Place, or Station. *Fluice*, a sort of Fish.

Precedent, or Example.

President, or Head of a College, &c.

Peal, or ring of Bells. *Peel*, for Pies. *Pill*, or Rind of a Tree. A *Pill*, in Physick.

Poor, in Estate. *Power*, or Might. *Pour*, as to pour out.

Q.

Queen, a King's Consort: *Quean*, a Harlot.

Quarry, of Glass: *Quarry*, of Stones.

R.

Ries, of the Sun. *Raise*, to lift up. *Race*, to run. *Rafe*, to blot out.

Rear, or to lift up. *Rere*, behind in the Rere-ward.

Reins, of the Back, or *Renes*. *Reign*, as a Kings *Reign*, *Reins*, of a Bridle.

dle. *Rain*, from Heaven.

Reed, or Cane. *Read*, as Books. *Rede*, a Mans Name. *Red*, a Colour.

Rack, to torment. *Wrack*, as of a Ship. *Rake*, to scrape together.

Reach, or stretch. *Wretch*, a miserable Man. *Rich*, Wealthy.

Rise, or arising. *Rice*, a Grain.

Rite, or Ceremony. *Right*, or equal; also in Opposition to Left. *Wright*, as a Wheel-wright. *Write*, as with a Pen.

Rome, to wander; also a City. *Room*, a Chamber; Space.

Roof, as of a House. *Rough*, in opposition to Smooth.

Row, as a Row of Men; also to row a Boat. *Roe*, as a Roe-buck. *Raw*, or Bloody. *Wroe*, a Man's Name.

Root, of a Tree. *Rout*, the Rabble; or to rout an Enemy.

S.

A Bill of Sale. To Sail, as a Ship.

Saviour, or one that saves. *Savour*, or Smell.

Sum, in the Firmament. *Son*, of a Father.

A *Swoond*, or Trance. *Sound*, or Noise. *Soon*, or quickly.

Sense, as feeling. *Sence*, of a Word.

Sovre, or sharp. *Sore*, or painful. *Soar*, as to soar aloft. *Sower*, of Seed.

Ship, that sails by Sea. *Sheep*, Cattel.

He *stares*, or looks frightened. *Stares*, Birds so called. *Stairs*, to ascend by.

Scent, or Smell. *Sent*, as to any place.

Shoot, out of a Bow. *Shout*, or make a noise. *Shut*, as to shut the Door.

Summ, of Money. *Some*, as some People.

Succour, or help. *Sucker*, or young Sprigg.

Soul, of the Body. *Sole*, of the Foot; or alone. *Soal*, a Fish.

A *Steer*, or young Ox.
To *Stear*, a Ship.

Spear, or Weapon.
Spier-mint, an Herb.

Stile, in Writing. *Style*,
of a Dial.

Slow, in Pace. *Sloe*, as
a Sloe Tree.

A *Seal*, for a Letter.
To *Ciel*, or *Seel*, a Room.
The *Seol*, a kind of Fish.

Spok, of a Cart. He
Spoke.

T.

T *Ale*, or Story; or
Tale of Money. *Tail*,
of a Beast.

Time, or Space. *Thyme*,
an Herb.

Tears, that we weep.
Tares, in Corn.

Tongues, to speak with.
Tongs, to make a Fire.

Toft, as in a Boat. *Toaft*,
as in Ale.

Teem, with Child. *Team*,
of Horses.

Tittle, a Speck or Point.
Title, as of Honour.

Tasty, or Savoury. *Tea-*
sty, or angry.

Tear, or rend. *Teer*,
of Flax.

To *Tire*, or weary. A
Tyer, or one that ties.

V.

V *Acation*, or Leisure.
Vocation, or Calling.

Vane, of a Steeple. *Vain*,
or Idle. *Vein* of the
Body.

Vial, a Glass. *Viol*, a
Musical Instrument.

Value, or Price. *Valley*,
between Hills. *Volley*, of
Shot.

Veil, a Covering. *Vale*,
a Valley. *Avail*, or pro-
fit.

Virtue, opposite to Vice.
Virtue, Valour, or the
Juice of any Herb.

W.

W *Alls*, of a City.
Wales, a Coun-
try.

Weal, or publick Good.
Wheel, of a Cart. *Wheal*,
or Pimple.

Weights, to weigh with.
Waits, the City Musick.
He *Waits*, or stays.

Wild, untamed. *Weild*,
a

a Sword. *Wæld*, of *Kent*
and *Suffex*.

Ware, or Goods. *Ware*,
a Towns Name. *Wear*,
Cloths. *Were*, as you
were.

Wier, or Floodgate.
Wire, a kind of Metal.

Y.

Y *Arn*, or wollen
Thread. *Yern*, or
Commiserate.

There are many other Words which are the same in Sound and Spelling, but different in Signification; in such the Reader must only be guided by the Sence, which distinguishes them; or, by a Capital Letter; as for Instance, *He stares upon the States* [Birds so called.]

There are besides these a great many Words that are spell'd otherwise than they are commonly pronounced. I shall Instance in some few most difficult, and leave the Reader to find out the rest, as being commonly very easy; those that are most difficult being generally Derivatives; such as *frumenty* from *frumentum*; *Phthisick*, from *φθισις*; *Foreign*, from *forinsecus*; *Forest*, from *foresta*; *Refractary*, from *refractarius*; *Diphthong*, from *διφθόγγη*; *Ecstasy*, from *ἐκστασις*; An *Echo* or Sound, from *ἠχὸς sonus*; *Veil* or Cover, from *velum*; a *Chapel*, from *Capellum*; *Linen*, from *linum*; *Hemorrhoids*, from *αἷμα sanguis* and *ῥέξις fluxus*; *Limon*, not, as pronounced, *Lemmon*; with several others, too many to instance in; which the Reader, by observing the *Radix* or Root from whence they are deriv'd, may make out himself.

Having laid down Rules, as I hope, sufficient for
Spelling,

Spelling, I shall proceed to the Second Part promised;
viz.

Of true POINTING.

THIS being the Second main Part, and chief Ornament of any Language, seeing all modern Authors (for those of the Ancients that have writ hereof disagree amongst themselves, besides they are so hard to procure, and their way of pointing withal being so far different from that which now obtains in the World, I think it needless so much as to consult them) that have writ on this Subject, are so very abrupt, and withal so extraordinary faulty in what they do say of it, as well as of Spelling, I take my self oblig'd to give the best Rules I can gather from Observation for true Pointing; the want of a right use whereof, Men, and thereby whole Armies and Kingdoms have been destroy'd: Of which kind was that of the Oracle to *Achilles* :

Ibis redibis nunquam per bella peribis.

Which the Credulous Man understanding as follows, went to the Wars, and was there slain; *viz.*

Ibis, redibis, nunquam per bella peribis.

Which if he had understood thus, he had not gone against *Troy*, and so sav'd his Life.

Ibis,

Ibis, redibis nunquam, per bella peribis.

Of which Nature likewise was this other following.

Edwardum occidere noli timere bonum est :

Which for want of a right Understanding cost the Conspirator his Life, and saved the Kings; for he took it in this Sence;

Edwardum occidere noli timere, bonum est.

Which he ought to have taken thus;

Edwardum occidere noli, timere bonum est.

In English thus:

Fear not to spill King Edward's Blood, I hold it good.

Or thus:

Spill not King Edward's Blood, so fear I hold it good.

With abundance more of such like ambiguous Sayings, which are made through the want of Pointing; nay, sometimes Men lose their Reputation for ever; sometimes the lawful Heir is put by his Inheritance through the misplacing of a Point, or by the putting of one Particle for another; wherefore I earnestly commend this Part to the Printer's Care especially, for on them depends the Credit of many Worthy Learned

Learned Authors, who through Hast in Transcribing may have mistaken, as well in Pointing as Spelling.

Pointing, which, you see, is of so great Concern, is not only made use of for the Elegancy of an Oration, but likewise for Distinction, as says the Learned *Vossius*. And it being so variously discoursed of by Authors of several Ages, I shall not much concern my self with what the Ancients have said, but consider it as it is now most generally used, and to my Ability show the best Method.

Know then that there are now Six Points frequently in use amongst us; viz.

A Comma ——— (,)	A Period ——— (.)
A Semicolon ——— (;)	An Interrogation ——— (?)
A Colon ——— (:)	An Admiration ——— (!)

A Comma defined.

First. A *Comma* (so call'd from the *Greek* Verb *κατατεμαίω*, which signifies properly *to cut in*, because it divides the Antecedent from the Consequent) by *Cicero* is call'd *incisum*, an *Incision*, the Word from whence it comes signifying as much; by the *Greek* 'tis call'd *ὑποσημαίνω*; and from them by *Cassiodorus*, *Subdistinctio*, which signifies a *small Distinction* or breaking off of the Sence. The *Latins*, generally according to its Figure call it *Semicirculus*, or *half Circle*; which is of late Invention; for, (if we may believe *Donatus*, *Isidore*, *Aldus Manutius Senior*, *Dausquius*, and other worthy Authors) it was not used amongst the Ancients, but instead of it, they put a Period or full Prick

Prick at the middle of the Letter to signify as much ; Instead of our *Colon*, they used a Period at the top of the Letter, and to express *its self* they put it at the bottom (a *Simicolon* not being then heard of ;) which shows they had but one Mark only , placed at the several parts of the Letter, to express our *Comma*, *Colon*, and *Period* by, as in Example : *Take my Counsel and run not upon your own Heads 'Tis Prudence so to do.*

Of the Use of a Comma.

THE Use of a *Comma* is various amongst us, and mostly according to the Writers Fancy, but surely there ought to be a set Place for the using of it, which I shall endeavour to make as clear as possible.

I. Then, a *Comma* is chiefly of use to distinguish Nouns and Verbs not coupl'd by the Conjunction, *and*, or the like, for Example ;

Temperance, Chastity, Godliness, Equity, Mercy, Piety, &c. are the true Characters of a good Man.

To Vaper, Swear, Curse, break the Glassses, kick the Drawer down Stairs, are the Marks of a right Bravado.

II. It is used not only to distinguish Words, but also the lesser Members or Parts of a Period ; as,

The pursuit of Vertue, hatred of Vice, Love of Friends, and contempt of no Body, shows a Man of an equal Temper of Mind.

III. It always includes the Vocative Case ; as, *Victorious Prince, suffer not thy Anger to destroy the Innocent*
wish

with the Offenders. Or thus, *I have perform'd, most potent Lord, worthy Sir, honoured Friend, the Commands you laid upon me, to the utmost of my Power.*

IV. It often supplies the place of a Parenthesis; as, *Being thus employ'd, without ever minding the Danger they were in, they let the Enemy rush in upon 'em.* Or thus, *Drunkards, not considering the ill Consequences, run on in a vein of Drinking, till they ruin themselves to all Purposes.*

V. The Ablative Case put absolute is included between Two Comma's; as, *The Roman Souldiers, Caesar being their Leader, fought a great while manfully against their Enemies, and at last put them to Flight.*

VI. It is also frequently used before *to*, the Sign of the Infinitive Mood, when the Ablative Case with a Preposition begins the Clause, and the principal Verb is plac'd after the Infinitive Mood; as, *In this Case, to despond, is dangerous; to hope, is folly, the Event is so uncertain.*

VII. Always before an &c. put a Comma; as, *Vertue is to be esteem'd, &c.*

VIII. Observe that when Words are coupled with a Conjunction, the Comma is needless; as, *I respect and adore thee as the Author of my Happiness; not, I respect, and adore, &c. Drunkenness and Whoredom, the Two greatest Vices of the Age.*

IX. But if several Words in a Sentence, be coupled with a Conjunction, then the Comma is needful; whether the Words coupled be of distinct Signification or
no;

no; as, *Millers, and Taylors, and Weavers, and Brokers have none of the best Names. Again, To Cheat, and Lye, and Cozen, and Flatter, are Principles Inconsistent with an honest Man.* This is to be taken Notice of in Members of Sentences, as well as in single Words; as, *The Contempt of God, and Disobedience to Parents, and listlessness to work, and such like, are things that bring Men to an untimely End.*

X. Sometimes the Conjunction is a Disjunctive, and then a Comma is always needful; *Looking wishfully upon her, he perceiv'd that Interest had oversway'd her Affection, and that she was no longer his.*

XI. When the Nominative Case, which might be placed first in Order, is transposed, a Comma put before it signifies it to be the Nominative Case to the first Verb in the Clause; as, *There were privately skulking about the City, divers traiterous Villains, that look'd with no good Eye upon the Government:* Where the Comma plac'd after *City*, shows that *divers traiterous Villains*, is the Nominative Case to the Verb *were* in the first place, and might as well be read thus, *There were divers traiterous Villains skulking privately about the City, that look'd with no good Eye upon the Government.* This, as before, is ingrammatical Order.

XII. After the Character of any Figure (if you use several together) put a Comma; as, *1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 20, 50, &c.*

XIII. But if *Chap.* and *Ver.* come both together, they must be distinguished by a full Point; thus, *Chap. 6. Ver. 5.* Or, *Chap. 4, 5. Vers. 10, 22, &c.*

XIV. When

XIV. When an Interceptive Sentence comes between the Nom. Case and the Verb ; as, *God, in creating the World, left us a Mark of his Omnipotence.*

It is not possible to lay down positive Rules by reason of divers Authors variously disposing the same Matter, which may alter the Nature of the Points. As for Instance ; one Man may render that of *Quintus Curtius* p. 270. *Rex tertio die annem superare decreverat, transitu difficilem, non spatio solum aquarum, sed etiam saxis impeditum ;* thus, *On the Third day the King determin'd to pass the River, which was hard to do, not only for the Breadth of the Waters, but also for the hindrance of Stones : Another thus, The King had determin'd to go over that difficult River to pass, not so much for its Breadth, as through the Impediment of Stones, on the Third Day.* Which is called an ingrammatical disposing of the Matter.

A Semicolon defined.

SEcondly. The next in Order is a *Semi* or *half Colon*, (;) (used by the *Greeks* for an *Interrogation*) which gives the Reader more time to breath than at a *Comma*, and less than at a *Colon*: So that it is the middle Point between a *Comma* and a *Colon*. It was not so much as named amongst the *Ancients*, much less used ; but seeing it is become of so great and necessary Use amongst us, I shall shew the Use of it as plain as I can.

Of the Placing of a Semicolon.

I. It is used most commonly where there is a small *Epitrope* or turning of Speech to another thing ; as,

Tu,

Tu, quid sint divitia, consideras; qui virtus, non item. Thou strivest to know the use of Riches; what Virtue is, never troubles thee.

II. It is ordinarily used after such Sayings as have a Reason or Detraction subjoined, usually beginning with *But*, yet, for, &c. As, *That our Saviour was born when Augustus Octavianus was Emperor, is without all Doubt; for it is confirmed by all Authors that have writ of it. Frederick Barbarossa was a great Warriour; yet he came far short of the invincible Alexander. Henry III. fighting against Godefred, the Duke of Lotharinga's Son, overcame him; but having besieged Paris, he lost his whole Army.*

This Point is more used than any other; because, wanting of a *Semi* or half *Comma*, the *Comma* is oft used where the Sence will scarce bear one, and so causes a *Semicolon* where a *Comma* might serve, if we had a *Semicomma*: As, *It shows a Prince's Prudence and wise Conduct, to cut off Offenders in the Bud; lest, being let alone, they should seduce others: Which, if we had a Semicomma (,) might be thus: It shows a Prince's Prudence and wise Conduct, to cut off Offenders in the Bud, lest, being let alone, they should seduce others.*

A Colon defined.

THirdly. The Third in Course is a *Colon* (:), which we may very well call *Priodus Pendens*, or half Period: In *English* it signifies a *Member*, that is, the great *Gut*; so that as that is possibly the greatest single Member of the Body natural, so this is the greatest Member of a Sentence metaphorically

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under a Period ; under which all others only serve as the Parts of the Body do to make up the whole Frame. It is called by the *Greeks* μέση στυμνίς, a middle Distinction ; because they, as also the old *Latins*, did only use these Three, a *Comma* (,) a *Colon* (:) and a *Period* or full Point (.) . Its Use is various, and cannot be comprehended for want of a *Semiperiod*, instead of which we are forced to use it ; however I shall set down its ordinary Use.

Of the placing a Colon.

I. It is of great use in Distinction after contrary things, when other of the same Nature follow : As, *He loves to have a hand in every thing, his own, and other Folks : Publick, and Private : Sacred, and Profane.*

II. It makes a Sentence, in effect, compleat, yet leaves the Sence depending : As, *Nec avidius ipsum regem quam Philippum intuebatur exercitus : pro se quisque dextram ejus amplexi cepit : acclamaverunt omnes se illum sequi velle : cum eo velle & vivere & mori.* In English thus ; *The Army did not look more intently upon the King than upon Philip : Every one begun to embrace him for his own Safety : They all unanimously cry'd out, they would follow him : That they would live and die with him.*

III. It is proper when a Similitude is the Proposition, and the Application is the Reddition : For Example ; *As a great King takes the Advice of his Council, before he undertakes a War, for that it will be of great Expence of Time, Men and Money : So*
ought

ought a good Christian to take the Advice of his Spiritual Guide in the Business of his Salvation.

IV. Where the Totum is the Proposition, and the Reason the Rejoinder : As, *My Friend Marcus has been a long time absent, yet I have never heard from him : Either he is dead, or sick, or he has forgot his old Acquaintance.*

A Period defin'd.

Fourthly. The Fourth is a Period or full Point (.), which so finishes a Sentence, Speech or Discourse, as that nothing seems to be depending, nor any thing more designed to be spoke, as to that Particular.

It is called by the Greeks Παις ΑΘ, because of its Circuition, as I may say, in the use of the Three forementioned Points, all or some of which it takes in its way, or includes in it self. It is called by us a full Point, because the Reader may leave off there, the Sence being compleat : As, *Non est fides, nisi in sapiente: apud sapientem sunt ipsa honesta: apud vulgam simulacra rerum honestarum.* Senec. In English thus: *There is no Credit to be given to any, but a wise Man: A wise Man is Honesty it self: The Vulgar have only the Idea of Honesty.* Or thus; *Si quid turpe feceris cum voluptate; voluptas abit, turpitudine manet: Siquid honestè feceris cum labore; labor abit, honestas manet:* English thus; *If thou dost any shameful thing with Pleasure; the Pleasure passes away, the Shame remains: If thou dost any thing honestly with Trouble; the Trouble goes away, the Honesty remains.* Musonius ap. A. Gell. lib. 16. cap. 1. In which Sentence you see comprehended

hended all the Points which make up a *Period*.

There are Two sorts of Periods: The one is called *periodus supina*, which is put at the end of a Book or Story that's quite finished: The other is *periodus pendens* (which we now call a *Colon*) when the Sence is yet hanging, or there is something more may be added for Illustration: As thus; *The Story of the fam'd Orestes is worth your reading, being a very pleasant Narrative of a great Man: I commend it to you for several Reasons, but principally that I would have you square your own Actions by it.*

An Interrogation defined.

Fifthly. The next is an *Interrogation* (?) so called from *Interrogo*, to question or demand an Answer; which is used at the end of any direct Question to which an Answer may be given: As, in that of *Q. Curt. p. 172. Cur rem delatam ad te tacuisti? Cur tam securus audisti?* Thus translated; *Why didst thou conceal the Plot, when it was told thee? Why didst thou hear it with so little Concern?* Ibid. p. 173. *Ecquis è vobis corruptus est donis? Quem ducem, quem prefectum impensius colui?* Have I corrupted any of you with Bribes? What Captain, what Commander is it, that I have had more Respect for than another.

I said that it was used at the End of any direct Question, because sometimes the Proponent (by continuing his Speech after the Words of the Question) seems to solve his own Doubts, and needs not be an Interrogation: As, *Putasne eum ita dementem egisse, ut tam detestabile crimen perpetraret quod ei erit in perpetuum dedecus: Haud credibile est.* In English thus, *Dost think him so much a Madman to commit such a heinous Crime, as will be a perpetual Shame to him:*

him: I cannot believe it. Or this; Now, if it be demanded, how he could put up such an Injury, The Answer is easily drawn from his good Nature. Or this; There came in Bibulus, and ask'd me what was become of his Friend.

An Admiration defin'd.

Sixthly. The other is an *Admiration* (!) which is used after Words or Sentences caused upon Surprize, Fear, Wonder, and Astonishment: As, *Disboni! Good God! O strange! Wonderful!* It is used also after an exclamative Speech, caused by Grief or otherwise: As in that of *Virgil; Ah! Corydon, Corydon, qua te Dementia cepit! Ah! Corydon, Corydon, what Madness has thee siezed! Miserum me! Woe is me! Well a day! What shall I do! Wringing of the Hands, or otherwise by Countenance or Gesture, expressing Grief or Sadness.*

A Parenthesis defin'd.

Seventhly. Because a *Parenthesis* () is reckon'd by all amongst Points, I shall not go about to contradict them, but set it down here. It is derived of *ἔξω*, between or in, and *τίθημι*, I put; that is a Sentence put in, more fully to illustrate a Discourse, which yet may be left out, and the Sence remain perfect: 'As, *Parentem, liberos, (nam conjugem in illo carcere amisi) credite nunc tendere ad vos manus, &c.* Think now that both my Father and my Children (for I lost my Wife in that Prison) beg of you to have Pity on me, and grant me your help.

A Parathesis defin'd.

Eightly. *Parathesis*, or Crotchets, or Brackets [] is chiefly of use in Expositions or Annotations, where the Words of the Text are included in the middle of the Annotation: As, *The Words in themselves* [and Jesus stood and prayed] *only show the Posture he then used*, different possibly from that he used at another time.

There are besides these some Notes or Characters necessary to be known by all Authors and Printers, that would be curious and avoid Errors, which to name may be sufficient. They are,

I. An *Afterism* (*) which in Annotations generally refers to a parallel Place in Scripture, noted with a Star in the Matter, and another before the parallel Text in the Margin.

II. An *Obelisk* or Dagger (†) usually in Annotations referring to a different Translation of the Words in some of the Oriental Languages in the Margin.

III. *Parallels* or Two Rules direct (||) used promiscuously with an Obelisk in Annotations; but in other common Notes or Quotations these Three are used one after another for variety.

IV. There is another called *Quotation* (") which we put before Sentences cited *verbatim* out of other Authors, if we have not Conveniency to do it in a different Character. These are such as are most commonly

commonly used; if there be any more, they are most commonly according to the Writers Fancy.

As for Annotations upon Scripture, or any other thing commented on, they are usually in English noted with the Letters of the Alphabet: But in Latin more commonly with Figures; as 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's annual message to Congress. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States. It is a very long letter, and it covers a wide range of topics, including the state of the Union, the economy, and the military. The President's message is a very important document, as it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States. It is a very long letter, and it covers a wide range of topics, including the state of the Union, the economy, and the military.

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LESSONS
FOR
CHILDREN,

Both *Whole* and truly *Divided*,

According to the

OPINION
OF THE BEST
GRAMMARIANS:

Fitted for the *Fore- and After-Noon*
of every *Day* in the *Week*.

B E I N G

Wholesome *Precepts* containing several *Vertues* necessary to be instill'd into young *People*.

1880

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LESSONS

FOR

CHILDREN, &c.

HAVING in the foregoing Sheets treated chiefly of such Things as will be beneficial to those of riper Years, as also very useful for all Instructors of Children; It was thought not unnecessary to set down some easie Lessons, containing several Vertues to be learn'd by Children, tending to the well governing of themselves as to most Affairs of this Life, which will mainly conduce to the Happiness of that of another.

Monday Fore-Noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

Of Speech.

Speech is the *Index* of the Mind: When you see a Man dress, and set his Cloths in Print, you shall be sure to find his Words so too, and nothing in them

them is firm and weighty. It does not become a Man to be delicate. As it is in Drink, the Tongue never trips, till the Mind be over-born; so it is with Speech, so long as the Mind is whole and sound, the Speech is masculine and strong; but if the one fails the other follows. A quaint and solicitous way of speaking, is the Sign of a weak Mind; but a great Man speaks with Ease and Freedom, and with more Assurance, though less Care.

LESSON I. Divided.

Speech is the *In-dex* of the Mind: When you see a Man dress, and set his Cloths in Print, you shall be sure to find his Words so too, and no-thing in them is firm and weigh-ty. It does not be-come a Man to be de-li-cate. As it is in Drink, the Tongue ne-ver trips, till the Mind be o-ver-born; so it is with Speech, so long as the Mind is whole and sound, the Speech is mas-cu-line and strong; but if the one fails, the o-ther fol-lows. A quaint and fol-li-ci-tous way of speak-ing, is the Sign of a weak Mind, but a great Man speaks with Ease and Free-dom, and with more as-surance, though less Care.

Monday After-noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

Of Affectation in Discourse.

Some Men lose both the Profit and Reputation of their good Thoughts, by the uncouth or unusual manner of expressing them: They love to talk in Mystery,

Mystery, and take it for a Mark of Wisdom not to be understood. They are so ambitious of making themselves publick, that they will rather be ridiculous, than not taken Notice of: But take this for a Rule; *Let neither your Speech be too concise nor too copious; for wheresoever the Speech is corrupted, the Mind is so too.*

LESSON I. Divided.

SOME Men lose both the Pro-fit and Re-pu-ta-tion of their good Thoughts, by the un-couth, or un-u-su-al man-ner of ex-pres-sing them: They love to talk in My-ste-ry, and take it for a Mark of Wis-dom not to be un-der-stood. They are so am-bi-ti-ous of mak-ing them-selves pub-lick, that they will ra-ther be ri-di-cu-lous, than not ta-ken No-tice of: But take this for a Rule; *Let nei-ther your Speech be too con-cise nor too co-pi-ous; for where-so-e-ver the Speech is cor-ru-pled, the Mind is so too.*

Tuesday Fore-Noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

A wise Man content with his Condition whatever it is.

A Wise Man will be a wise Man still, even though he were deprived of some useful Member of the Body. He is delighted with abundance, as he would be in the main Ocean, with a fair Wind; or with a Glance of the warm Sun in a frosty Morning;

ing; yet so as not to repine when deprived of the Benefit thereof. A wise Man bears all things with an equal and contented Mind, such as becomes his eminent Wisdom and Gravity: Be not therefore depressed with the Crosses, nor elevated with the unconstant Smiles of a peevish, perverse Fortune, but learn in all Conditions to be Content.

LESSON I. Divided.

A Wise Man will be a wise Man still, even though he were de-priv'd of some use-ful Mem-ber of the Bo-dy. He is de-light-ed with a-bun-dance, as he would be in the main O-ce-an, with a fair Wind; or with a Glance of the warm Sun in a fro-fty Morn-ing; yet so as not to re-pine when de-pri-ved of the Be-ne-fit there-of. A wise Man bears all things with an e-qual and con-tent-ed Mind, such as be-comes his e-mi-nent Wis-dom and Gra-vi-ty. Be not there-fore de-pres-sed with the Cros-ses, nor e-le-va-ted with the un-con-stant Smiles of a pee-vish, per-ver-se For-tune, but learn in all Con-di-ti-ons to be Con-tent.

Tuesday After-Noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

Concerning Singularity in Manners and Carriage of ones self.

IT is ordinary with some sort of Men to be singular in their Apparel, and manner of Life, and this only, that they may be the more taken notice of.

of. An understanding Man will keep himself clear from any such Fooleries, without disturbing public Customs, or making himself a gazing Stock to the People. Order your selves in all things in a decent and civil Manner, both as to Deportment and Apparel, neither flanting to Excess, nor creeping below a Mean: *The Golden middle Way is best and safest.*

LESSON I. Divided.

IT is or-di-na-ry with some sort of Men to be sin-gu-lar in their Ap-pa-rel, and man-ner of Life, and this on-ly that they may be the more ta-ken no-tice of. An un-der-stand-ing Man will keep him-self clear from any such Foo-le-ries, with-out di-sturb-ing pub-lick Cu-stoms, or ma-king him-self a gaz-ing Stock to the Peo-ple. Or-der your selves in all things in a de-cent and ci-vil man-ner, both as to De-port-ment and Ap-pa-rel, nei-ther flant-ing to Ex-cess, nor creep-ing be-low a Mean: *The Gold-en mid-dle Way is best and saf-est.*

Wednesday Fore-Noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

Custom is of great Prevalency either in Good or Ill; so that we should check our Affections betimes; for involuntary Motions are irresistible.

Custom makes every thing easy: Accustom but your selves to laugh and you will not, without Difficulty leave the foolish Habit. Use not your
self

self to Women or Wine; nay even almost to Sleep, and you may easily abstain from them. If you use your self always to ride in a Coach, you will lose the Benefit of walking by disusing it. Plunge not your selves in Pleasures, lest afterwards you should not be able to live without them, and so make your selves miserable, by making that become necessary which before was Superfluous: So prevalent is Custom, That if you set your self resolutely to that which is *good*, or that which is *evil*, you shall not easily relinquish the one or the other.

LESSON I. Divided.

CU-stom makes e-ve-ry thing ea-sy: Ac-cu-stom but your selves to laugh, and you will not, with-out Dif-fi-cul-ty leave the foo-lish Ha-bit. Use not your self to Wo-men or Wine; nay e-ven al-most to Sleep, and you may ea-si-ly ab-stain from them: If you use your self al-ways to ride in a Coach, you will lose the Be-ne-fit of walk-ing by dis-u-sing it. Plunge not your selves in Plea-sures, least af-ter-wards you should not be a-ble to live with-out them, and so make your selves mi-se-ra-ble, by ma-king that be-come ne-ces-sary which be-fore was su-per-flu-ous: So pre-va-lent is Cu-stom, That if you set your self re-so-lute-ly to that which is *good*, or that which is *e-vil*, you shall not ea-si-ly re-lin-quish the one or the o-ther.

Wednesday After-noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

*Of the ill Effects of not rightly understanding
our selves.*

MEN for the generality are unsatisfy'd with the World, and rather than cast it upon their Vices, they impute it to the Malignity of Fortune, when really their own wrong Understanding is the Cause. Either they are puffed up with Pride, Desires, Pleasures, or blasted with Cares; and, which consummates their Unhappiness, they are never quiet, but in perpetual Conflicts and Controversies with their Lusts. He that is in his Way may be in Hopes of coming to his Journeys end, but Error is endless: Let every one therefore examine himself whether his Actions and Desires be squared according to the Rules of right Reason and rectified Nature.

LESSON I. Divided.

MEN for the gene-ra-li-ty are un-sa-tis-fied with the World, and rather than cast it up-on their Vi-ces, they im-pute it to the ma-li-gni-ty of For-tune, when re-al-ly their own wrong un-der-stand-ing is the Cause. Ei-ther they are puf-fed up with Pride, De-sires, Plea-sures; or blast-ed with Cares; and, which con-sum-mates their Un-hap-pi-ness, they are ne-ver qui-et, but in per-pe-tu-al Con-flicts and Con-tró-ver-sies with their Lusts. He that is in his Way may be in hopes of com-ing to his

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Jour-neys

Jour-neys end, but Er-ror is end-less: Let e-v-a-ry one there-fore ex-a-mine him-self whe-ther his A-cti-ons and De-sires be squa-red ac-cord-ing to the Rules of right Rea-son and re-cti-fi-ed Na-ture.

Thursday Fore-Noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

New things, how they affect us, and the Reason of it.

THERE is none so much a Brute as not to be affected in some sort or other, with the strange and portentous Accidents, or Contingences of Nature: For, who would not be surprized to see the strange Appearance of Two Suns in the Firmament, enlightning and dazling the inferior World of Creatures? None are so belotted as not to be roused at the sudden breaking in of a Lion or Bear upon them, and putting them into a Consternation, which is to be considered as arising from the unexpectedness of the Thing; their Senses not being yet thoroughly awaked from that Security they were lulled into by a long undisturbed Quiet; and not from any outward external Cause, as is presently imagined. *Forewarned, forearmed.*

LESSON I. Divided.

THERE is none so much a Brute as not to be affected in some sort or other, with the strange and por-ten-tous Ac-ci-dents, or Con-tin-gen-ces

gen-ces of Na-ture: For, who would not be sur-pri-zed to see the strange Ap-pear-an-ces of Tw^o Suns in the Fir-ma-ment, en-light-ning and daz-ling the in-fe-ri-or World of Crea-tures? None are so be-sot-ted as not to be rouz-ed at the sud-deⁿ break-ing in of a Li-on or Bear up-on them, and put-ting them in-to a Con-ster-na-ti-on, which is to be con-si-de-red as a-ri-sing from the un-ex-pect-ed-ness of the Thing; their Sen-ses not be-ing yet through-ly a-wak-ed from that Se-cu-ri-ty they were lul-led in-to by a long un-di-stur-bed Qui-et; and not from a-ny out-ward ex-ter-nal Cause, as is pre-sent-ly i-ma-gi-ned. *Fore-warn-ed, fore-arm-ed.*

Thursday After-noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

Every Man the Causer of his own Happiness or Unhappiness.

ALL those things which Men naturally covet are but specious Out-sides, and have no real or substantial Satisfaction in them. Riches are principally desired, which are in themselves but empty Nothings, yet cannot be forgone, and that for no other Reason, but because the Word *Poverty* has got an ill Reputation in the World, so that the very Name of *Calamity* or *Misery* is worse than the thing it self. What Reason, I pray, for Complaint, if a Man would but be so wise and just to himself as to convert that into Happiness which others count a Misery? I mean, that he should follow St. *Paul's* Rule,

Rule, and *Learn in whatsoever State he is, therewith to be content*, and not repine at the divine Goodness for every little thing that falls out contrary to his own capricious Humour or Fancy.

LESSON I. Divided.

ALL those things which Men na-tu-ral-ly co-vet are but spe-ci-ous Out-sides, and have no re-al or sub-stan-ti-al Sa-tis-fa-cti-on in them. Ri-ches are prin-ci-pal-ly de-si-red, which are in them-selves but em-pty No-things, yet can-not be fore-gone, and that for no o-ther Rea-son, but be-cause the Word *Po-ver-ty* has got an ill Re-pu-ta-ti-on in the World, so that the ve-ry Name of *Ca-la-mi-ty* or *Mi-se-ry* is worse than the thing it self. What Rea-son, I pray, for Com-plaint, if a Man would but be so wise and just to him-self as to con-vert that in-to Hap-pi-ness which o-thers count a Mi-se-ry? I mean, that he should fol-low *St. Paul's Rule*, and *Learn in what-so-e-ver State he is, there-with to be con-tent*, and not re-pine at the di-vine Good-ness for e-ve-ry lit-tle thing that falls out con-tra-ry to his own ca-pri-ci-ous Hu-mour or Fan-cy.

Friday Fore-Noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

'Tis never too late to be Good.

AS no Man ought to presume to instruct others, having not first given good Counsel to him-self; so I think it absolutely necessary for every one

to endeavour to be good at one time or other, and the sooner the better, though 'tis never too late to repent; or as the Divine *Seneca* has it, *'Tis never too late to learn, what it is always necessary to know; nor Shame, so long as we are ignorant, and that is, all our Lives.* When any thing ails us in our Bodies or Estates, we have presently recourse to the Physician or Lawyer; and why not to God, the Sovereign Good, in the Disorders of our immortal Souls, that best and most valuable Part of us? 'Tis worth your Notice and Observation to keep good and wise Men Company, for 'tis a fair Step to Happiness and Vertue so to employ our time.

LESSON I. Divided.

AS no Man ought to presume to instruct others, having not first given good Counsel to him-self; so I think it absolutely necessary for every one to endeavour to be good at one time or other, and the sooner the better, though 'tis never too late to Repent; or as the Divine *Seneca* has it, *'Tis never too late to learn, what it is always necessary to know; nor Shame, so long as we are Ignorant, and that is, all our Lives.* When any thing ails us in our Bodies or Estates, we have presently Recourse to the Physician or Lawyer; and why not to God, the Sovereign Good, in the Disorders of our immortal Souls, that best and most valuable Part of us? 'Tis worth your Notice and Observation to keep good and wise Men Company, for 'tis a fair Step to Happiness and Vertue so to employ our time.

Friday After-noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

God's Blessings by Abuse are turned into Cursings.

THere is nothing so good or profitable, but may be perverted to our Injury. *The Winds* (says *Seneca*) *are useful for Commerce; besides, they keep the Air sweet and healthful, and bring seasonable Rains upon the Earth; but it never was the Intent of Providence, they should be employed for War and Devastation; We might, if we had a Mind to it, live at Ease, making a right Use of the Means which Providence has afforded us, but we generally pursue the Blessings of Heaven beyond the Ends and Intents for which they were dispensed unto us by the Almighty Bounty, so that of Blessings they, in the End, prove a Curse. We press on our own Dangers, and provoke our Fates, thereby greedily seeking Death, against our Wills, which is found every where.*

LESSON I. Divided.

THere is no-thing so good or pro-fi-ta-ble, but may be per-ver-ted to our In-ju-ry. *The Winds* (says *Se-ne-ca*) *are use-ful for Com-merce; be-side, they keep the Air sweet and health-ful, and bring sea-so-na-ble Rains up-on the Earth; but it ne-ver was the In-tent of Pro-vi-dence, they should be im-ploy-ed for War and De-va-sta-ti-on; We might, if we had a mind to it, live at Ease, mak-ing a right use of the Means which Pro-vi-dence has af-for-ded us, but*
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we ge-ne-ral-ly pur-sue the Bles-sings of Hea-ven be-yond the Ends and In-tents for which they were di-spen-sed un-to us by the Al-migh-ty Boun-ty, so that of Bles-sings they, in the End, prove a Curse. We press on our own Dan-gers, and pro-voke our Fates, there-by gree-di-ly seek-ing Death, a-gainst our Wills, which is found e-ve-rywhere.

Saturday Fore-Noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

A wise Man is provided against all the Accidents of Fortune.

TO persist in an Opinion, I mean, not to be given to Change, is the certain Mark of a wise Man, for Fools are various; one while Thrifty and Grave, another while Profuse and vainly Conceited: But happy is that Man that sets himself right at first, and continues so to the end. A prudent Man carries all his Treasure within him; what Fortune gives he can take, therefore he so providently orders the Matter as to leave nothing to her Mercy: He stands firm, and keeps his Ground against all Misfortunes, without so much as changing Countenance: He will not murmur at any thing that comes to pass by Gods Appointment: He is not only Resolute but Generous and good Natured, and for the publick Safety is ready to Sacrifice his own.

LESSON I. Divided

TO per-sist in an O-pi-ni-on, I mean not to be gi-ven to Change, is the cer-tain Mark of a wise Man, for Fools are va-ri-ous; one while thrif-ty and grave, an-o-ther while pro-fuse and vain-ly con-ceit-ed: But Hap-py is that Man that sets him-self right at first and con-ti-nues so to the End. A pru-dent Man car-ries all his Trea-sure within him; what For-tune gives he can take, there-fore he so pro-vi-dent-ly or-ders the Mat-ter as to leave no-thing to her Mer-cy: He stands firm, and keeps his Ground a-gainst all Mis-for-tunes, with-out so much as chang-ing Coun-te-nance: He will not mur-mur at any thing that comes to pass by Gods Ap-point-ment: He is not only Re-so-lute, but Ge-ne-rous and good Na-tu-red, and for the pub-lick Safe-ty is rea-dy to Sa-cri-fice his own,

Saturday After-noon.

LESSON I. Whole.

Of God, and Mans Soul.

GOD is an immense and almighty Power, great without Limits, and he does whatsoever pleases him. The Difference between the *divine* Nature and *ours*, is this; Man is compounded, and his best Part is the Mind, but the Almighty is all Mind, and all Reason; yet so blind are many Mortals as to look upon the Actions of this incomprehensible Power, so excellent

excellent for Beauty and Constancy, as only fortuitous and by chance. How profitable would it be for us, to know the Truth of Things, and assign them their due Terms and Measures? Truth lies deep and must be raised up at leisure. The Notions of a Divinity are deep and obscure, and only accessible to the Minds of Men.

LESSON I. Divided.

GOD is an im-mense and al-migh-ty Pow-er, great with-out Li-mits, and he does what-so-ever plea-ses him. The Dif-fer-ence be-tween the di-vine Na-ture and *ours*, is this; Man is com-pounded, and his best Part is the Mind, but the Al-migh-ty is all Mind, and all Rea-son; yet so blind are ma-n-y Mor-tals as to look up-on the A-cti-ons of this in-com-pre-hen-si-ble Pow-er, so ex-cel-lent for Beau-ty and Con-stan-cy, as on-ly for-tu-i-tous and by chance. How pro-fi-ta-ble would it be for us, to know the Truth of Things, and as-sig-n them their due Terms and Mea-sures? Truth lies deep and must be rai-sed up at lei-sure. The No-ti-ons of a Di-vi-ni-ty are deep and ob-scure, and on-ly ac-ces-si-ble to the Minds of Men.

An Alphabetical Dictionary of most Primitive Words, from One Syllable, to Five or Six, grammatically and truly divided, for a further Instruction to Youth.

A	B	C
A-base	B-ack-ward	C-A-bal
A-bide	Bal-co-ny	Can-di-date
A-bo-lish	Ba-ni-ster	Ca-no-py
A-bound	Bar-row	Car-bine
A-buse	Ba-sterd	Car-ra-ways
A-corn	Bat-tle-ments	Cafe-ment
Ac-coun-tant	Bea-con	Cau-te-rize
Ac-cu-stom	Be-som	Cel-lar
Ac-quaint	Be-lo-ved	Cham-ber
Ad-dict	Bi-ble	Char-ter
Ad-join	Bil-li-ards	Chear-ful
A-la-ba-ster	Blad-der	Child-ish
Al-ma-nack	Blof-som	Chim-ney
A-loud	Blun-der-bufs	Chi-rur-ge-on
A-maze	Boast-ing	Christ-mass
A-na-ba-ptist	Boo-by	Cir-cum-cise
An-ci-ent	Bo-rough	Ci-vil
A-po-ple-xy	Boi-ste-rous	Cla-ret
A-quæ-duct	Breath-ing	Clean-ly
A-right	Bride-well	Cler-gy
Ar-ticle	Bri-gan-dine	Cof-fee
As-se-ve-ra-ti-on	Bug-ge-ry	Com-bine
A-stray	Bul-rush	Con-fine
A-wry		Con-fu-si-on

Cor-rupt
 Co-ru-scant
 Co-ver-let
 Coun-cil
 Coun-ter
 Coun-ter-feit
 Coun-ty
 Cou-ple
 Cou-rage
 Cour-te-sie
 Cow-ard
 Cox-comb
 Crab-bed
 Cra-dle
 Craf-ty
 Cra-sie
 Cra-ven
 Cre-a-tor
 Cre-dit
 Cref-fes
 Cre-vice
 Crew-el
 Crick-et
 Cri-mi-nal
 Cri-tick
 Crot-chet
 Cro-ca-dile
 Crook-ed
 Cro-si-er
 Crow-ner
 Cru-cible
 Cru-ci-sie
 Cru-di-ty
 Cru-el
 Crum-ble

Crup-per
 Cu-bebs
 Cu-bit
 Cuck-old
 Cuc-koo
 Cu-cum-ber
 Cul-lan-der
 Cul-ly
 Cul-pa-ble
 Cul-ti-vate
 Cul-ture
 Cul-ve-rin
 Cum-ber
 Cum-min
 Cun-ning
 Cup-board
 Cu-rate
 Cu-rious
 Cur-rish
 Cur-rants
 Cur-rent
 Cur-ri-er
 Cur-so-ry
 Cur-tain
 Cu-shi-on
 Cu-stard
 Cu-sto-dy
 Cu-stom
 Cut-ler
 Cu-ticle
 Cut-tle

D

D Ab-ble
 Dag-ger
 Dag-gle
 Dai-ly
 Dain-ty
 Dai-ry
 Dai-zy
 Da-mask
 Da-mage
 Damp-ish
 Dan-cing
 Dan-driff
 Dan-ger
 Dap-ple
 Dar-ling
 Dar-nel
 Daugh-ter
 Da-zle
 Dea-con
 Dead-ly
 Deaf-ish
 Deal-ing
 De-bar
 De-base
 De-bate
 De-bauch
 De-bi-li-tate
 De-ca-logue
 De-cant
 De-cay
 De-cause
 De-ceit-ful-ly
 De-

De-cem-ber
 De-cen-cy
 De-cide
 De-ci-pher
 De-cla-ma-ti-on
 De-clare
 De-cline
 De-co-sti-on
 De-crease
 De-cree
 De-cre-pit
 De-cry
 De-di-cate
 De-duct
 De-face
 De-fail-ance
 De-fame
 De-feat
 De-fect
 De-fen-dant
 De-fe-rence
 De-fi-ance
 De-file-ment
 De-fi-ni-ti-on
 De-flour
 De-fraud
 De-form-ed
 De-fray
 De-grade
 De-gree
 De-le-cta-ble
 De-le-gate
 De-li-be-rate
 De-li-cate
 De-li-ne-ate

De-li-ver
 De-lu-si-on
 De-luge
 De-mand
 De-mean-our
 De-me-rit
 De-ni-son
 De-part
 De-plo-ra-ble
 De-po-si-ti-on
 De-ro-gate
 De-sti-ny
 De-stru-cti-on
 De-ter-mine
 De-vi-lish
 De-vout
 Di-a-mond
 Di-a-per
 Di-dap-per
 Dig-ni-fie
 Di-li-gent
 Dire-ful
 Dis-charge
 Dis-cord
 Dis-cre-ti-on
 Di-tract
 Diz-zard
 Do-ctrine
 Dol-lar
 Dough-ty
 Dow-a-ger
 Dri-ver
 Dul-ci-mer
 Dun-ge-on
 Dut-chess

Dwar-fish
 Dwel-ling
 Dy-ed

E.

EA-ger
 Ear-ly

Earth-ly
 Ease-ment
 Ea-ten
 Eb-bing
 E-bo-ny
 E-bri-e-ty
 E-clipse
 Ec-sta-sie
 E-di-fice
 E-du-cate
 Ef-fect
 Ef-fe-mi-nate
 Ef-fi-ca-cy
 Ef-fi-gie
 Eigh-ti-eth
 Ei-ther
 El-bow
 El-der
 E-le-cam-pane
 E-le-ctu-a-ry
 E-le-gan-cy
 E-le-gy
 E-le-ment
 E-le-phant
 E-le-vate
 E-lo-quence
 E-lude

Em-bas-

Em-bas-sa-dour

Em-blem

Em-broider

E-me-rod

Em-pe-ror

Em-ploy

Em-pty

En-dea-vour

En-gine

En-ter-tain

En-trance

En-voy

E-phod

E-pi-gram

E-pi-de-mi-cal

E-pi-logue

E-qua-ti-on

E-qui-vo-cate

E-scape

E-spouse

E-steem

E-strich

Eu-cha-rist

E-ven

E-vi-dent

Ex-a-mine

Ex-ceed

Ex-che-quer

Ex-cuse

Ex-pose

Ex-tol

Ex-tri-cate

Ex-ult

F

FA-ble

Fa-bri-cate

Fa-ci-li-ty

Fa-ctor

Fa-cul-ty

Fai-ling

Faint-ness

Fai-ring

Fai-ry

Faith-ful-ness

Fal-chi-on

Fal-si-fie

Fa-mi-ly

Fa-mish

Fan-cy

Far-mer

Far-ri-er

Far-row

Far-thing

Fa-shi-on

Fa-sten

Fa-ther

Fa-thom

Fat-ness

Fa-vour

Fe-al-ty

Fea-ther

Fe-bru-a-ry

Fee-ling

Fe-li-ci-ty

Fell-mon-ger

Fel-low-ship

Fe-lo-ny

Feo-da-ry

Fer-rel

Fer-ry

Fe-ru-la

Fe-sti-val

Fet-ches

Fet-ter

Fe-ver

Few-el

Fid-dle

Fi-de-li-ty

Fire-brand

Fi-gure

Fil-berd

Fil-lip

Fin-ger

Fi-nish

Fir-ma-ment

Fish-mon-ger

Fi-stu-la

Fit-ness

Fla-gon

Flat-te-ry

Fle-shi-ness

Flet-cher

Fle-xi-bi-li-ty

Flou-rish

Flow-er

Fod-der

Fol-low

Fo-men-ta-ti-on

Foo-lish-ness

Fop-pery

Fo-rage

For-

For-bear
 For-bid
 Fore-cast
 For-feit
 Fore-head
 For-get-ful-ness
 For-ni-ca-ti-on
 For-swear
 For-ti-fy
 For-ti-tude
 For-tune
 Fo-ster
 Foul-ness
 Found-ling
 Foun-da-ti-on
 Foun-tain
 Fow-ling
 Frag-ment
 Frank-in-cense
 Fra-ter-ni-ty
 Fren-zy
 Friend-ship
 Brow-ard-ness
 Fru-ga-li-ty
 Fruit-ful-ness
 Fru-men-ty
 Fru-strate
 Fu-gi-tive
 Ful-fil
 Fun-da-ment
 Fun-cti-on
 Fur-long
 Fur-ri-er
 Fur-nish
 Fur-row

Fu-sti-an

G

GA-ble
 Gain-say
 Gal-le-ry
 Gal-ly
 Gal-lop
 Gal-lon
 Gam-mon
 Gan-der
 Gar-bage
 Gar-den
 Gar-ga-rism
 Gar-gle
 Gar-land
 Gar-lick
 Gar-ment
 Gar-ner
 Gar-nish
 Gar-ret
 Gar-ri-son
 Gar-ter
 Ga-ther
 Gaunt-let
 Ge-ne-a-lo-gy
 Ge-ne-ra-ti-on
 Gen-der
 Ge-ni-tals
 Gen-ti-li-ty
 Ge-o-gra-phy
 Ge-o-me-try
 Ge-sture
 Gew-gaws

Gi-ant
 Gib-bet
 Gi-blet
 Gil-li-flow-er
 Gim-let
 Gin-ger
 Gip-sie
 Gir-dle
 Glad-ness
 Glean-ing
 Glo-ry
 Glo-ver
 Glut-to-ny
 Go-blet
 Go-blins
 God-head
 God-li-ness
 God-fa-ther
 Gold-smith
 Good-ness
 Gor-get
 Go-spel
 Gos-sip
 Go-vern-ment
 Gra-da-ti-on
 Gram-mar
 Gra-ti-tude
 Great-ness
 Grid-i-ron
 Gri-fle
 Gru-el
 Gul-let
 Gun-pow-der
 Gut-ter

H.

Ha-ber-da-sher
 Ha-ber-ge-on
 Ha-bi-li-ty
 Ha-bi-ta-ti-on
 Hack-ney
 Hay-loft
 Hal-bert
 Hal-le-lu-jah
 Hal-fer
 Hal-ter
 Ham-mer
 Ham-let
 Hand-ker-chief
 Han-dle
 Han-ger
 Hap-pen
 Har-bin-ger
 Har-bour
 Hard-ness
 Har-lot
 Harm-les-ness
 Har-ness
 Har-row
 Har-vest
 Ha-sten
 Hat-chet
 Ha-tred
 Hay-ward
 Ha-zard
 Hart-string
 Hea-then
 Hea-vi-ness

Hea-ven
 He-brew
 He-re-tick
 Heg-de-hog
 Hei-fer
 He-ri-tage
 Hel-le-bore
 He-mi-sphere
 He-mor-rhoids
 He-re-di-ta-ment
 Her-met
 He-re-sy
 He-ro
 Hi-e-rar-chy
 Hire-ling
 Hil-lock
 Hin-der
 Hip-po-cras
 Hi-sto-ry
 Ho-li-ness
 Ho-mage
 Home-li-ness
 Ho-mi-cide
 Ho-ne-s-ty
 Ho-ney
 Ho-nour
 Hop-per
 Hor-ri-zon
 Hor-net
 Ho-spi-ta-li-ty
 Ho-stage
 Ho-ver
 Hou-shold
 Huc-kle
 Hu-ma-ni-ty

Hu-mi-li-ty
 Hu-mour
 Hun-dred
 Hurt-ful-ness
 Hus-ban-dry
 Hus-wife

I.

Jan-gle
 Ja-nu-a-ry
 Ja-ve-lin
 I-do-la-try
 Je-ho-vah
 Je-a-lou-sie
 Je-o-par-dy
 Jer-kin
 Je-ster
 Je-sus
 Jew-el-ler
 I-gno-mi-ny
 I-gno-rance
 Il-li-be-ra-li-ty
 Il-lu-si-on
 Il-lu-s-tra-ti-on
 I-ma-ge-ry
 I-ma-gi-na-ti-on
 Im-bark
 Im-be-ci-li-ty
 Im-boss
 I-mi-ta-ti-on
 Im-mo-de-s-ty
 Im-mor-ta-li-ty
 Im-mu-ni-ty
 Im-part

Im-pa-

Im-pa-ti-ence	In-flame	In-te-rest
Im-peach	In-flu-ence	In-ter-ro-ga-ti-on
Im-pe-ni-tence	In-for-ma-ti-on	In-ter-ru-ption
Im-per-ti-nen-cy	In-ha-bit	In-ter-view
Im-ple-ment	In-he-rit	In-thral
Im-plore	In-hi-bit	In-tice-ment
Im-ploy	In-hu-ma-ni-ty	In-ti-ma-ti-on
Im-por-tune	In-jun-cti-on	In-ti-mi-date
Im-po-si-ti-on	Ink-horn	In-tomb
Im-po-stume	In-no-cen-cy	In-trails
Im-po-sture	In-no-va-ti-on	In-trap
Im-po-ten-cy	In-or-di-nate	In-trea-ty
Im-pre-ca-ti-on	In-qui-si-ti-on	In-trench
Im-pri-son	In-sa-ti-a-ble	In-tri-cate
Im-pu-dence	In-scri-ption	In-trigue
Im-pu-ni-ty	In-sen-si-ble-ness	In-trin-sick
Im-pu-ri-ty	In-se-pa-ra-bi-li-ty	In-tro-duce
In-can-ta-ti-on	In-si-nu-a-ti-on	In-tu-i-ti-on
In-cense	In-so-ci-a-ble	In-vade
In-cest	In-so-len-cy	In-val-id
In-ci-si-on	In-spi-ra-ti-on	In-ve-nom
In-ci-vi-li-ty	In-stance	In-ven-ti-on
In-cli-na-ti-on	In-stau-ra-ti-on	In-ven-to-ry
In-clo-sure	In-sti-tu-ti-on	In-ve-sti-ture
In-com-mo-di-ty	In-stru-ment	In-ve-te-rate
In-con-stant-cy	In-suf-fi-ci-en-cy	In-vin-ci-ble
In-crease	In-su-pe-ra-ble	In-vi-ron
In-de-mni-ty	In-tel-li-gence	In-ward-ly
In-di-gni-ty	In-tem-pe-rate	Jo-cund
In-du-cti-on	In-tend-ment	Jog-gle
In-du-stry	In-te-ne-rate	Join-ture
In-fant	In-ter-ca-la-ti-on	Jour-nal
In-fe-li-ci-ty	In-ter-ces-si-on	Jour-ney
In-fi-del	In-ter-change-a-ble	Joy-ful
In-fir-mi-ty	In-ter-di-cti-on	Irk-some

I-ron
 Ir-ra-di-a-ti-on
 Ir-re-so-lu-ti-on
 Ir-ri-fi-on
 Ir-ru-pti-on
 Is-sue
 I-ti-ne-ra-ry
 Ju-bi-lee
 Ju-da-ism
 Judg-ment
 Jug-gle
 Jui-cy
 I-vy
 Ju-lep
 Jun-cture
 Ju-stice
 Ju-sti-fi-ca-ti-on
 Just-ling
 Ju-ve-ni-li-ty

K

KA-len-der
 Ka-lends
 Keep-er
 Ken-nel
 Ker-chief
 Ken-nel
 Ker-sey
 Ke-strel
 Ket-tle
 Kid-ney
 Kil-der-kin
 Kind-ness
 Kin-dle

Kin-dred
 Kins-folk
 Kit-chen
 Kit-ling
 Knap-pish
 Kna-very
 Knot-grass
 Know-ledge
 Knub-ble
 Knuc-kle

L

LA-bel
 La-bo-ri-ous
 La-by-rinth
 Lad-der
 La-ding
 La-dle
 La-dy
 Lame-ness
 La-men-ta-ti-on
 Lam-poon
 Lam-prey
 Land-mark
 Land-lord
 Lan-guage
 Lan-guel
 Lan-guish
 Lan-tern
 La-pi-da-ry
 Lar-gefs
 La-sci-vi-ous-ness
 Lat-chet
 La-ti-nist

G

La-ti-tude
 Lat-tise
 Lau-di-ble
 La-ven-der
 Laugh-ter
 La-vish-ness
 Laun-dress
 Law-yer
 Law-ful-ness
 La-zy
 La-zule
 Lea-che-ry
 Lear-ning
 Lea-ven
 Le-etern
 Le-ga-cy
 Le-ga-li-ty
 Le-ger-de-main
 Le-gi-ti-ma-ti-on
 Lei-sure
 Leng-then
 Le-ni-tive
 Le-pro-sy
 Les-son
 Le-ta-ny
 Le-thar-gy
 Let-ter
 Let-tuce
 Le-vel
 Le-vi-a-than
 Le-vite
 Le-vi-ty
 Lewd-ness
 Loof-ness
 Li-bel
 Li-be-ra-li-ty

Li-be-ra-li-ty
 Li-ber-tine
 Li-bra-ry
 Li-cence
 Li-cen-tious
 Li-co-ricc
 Li-ctor
 Lieu-te-nant
 Lif-ting
 Ligh-ten
 Light-some
 Like-ness
 Like-ly-hood
 Lim-beck
 Lim-ber-ness
 Li-mits
 Li-mner
 Li-mon
 Li-ne-al
 Li-ne-a-ment
 Lin-ger
 Li-nen
 Lin-seed
 Li-on
 Li-quor
 Li-te-ra-ture
 Li-ving
 Live-li-ness
 Li-ve-ry
 Li-zard
 Lo-cust
 Lod-ger
 Lof-ty
 Lo-gi-ci-an
 Loy-al-ty

Loy-ter
 Lon-gi-tude
 Lord-ship
 Loath-some-ness
 Lo-ver
 Low-li-ness
 Luc-ky
 Lu-cre
 Luke-warm
 Lu-na-tick
 Lu-stre
 Ly-ing

M

MA-ce-rate
 Mad-ness
 Mas-ple
 Ma-gi-ci-an
 Ma-gi-strate
 Mag-na-ni-mi-ty
 Mag-ni-fi-cence
 Mai-den
 Ma-je-fty
 Maim-ing
 Main-tain-ing
 Ma-jo-ral-ty
 Ma-ster-ship
 Ma-la-dy
 Ma-le-di-cti-on
 Ma-le-fa-ctor
 Ma-li-cious-ness
 Ma-li-gni-ty
 Mal-lows
 Malm-sey

Mam-mocks
 Man-slaugh-ter
 Man-chet
 Ma-ni-cle
 Ma-ni-fe-sta-ti-on
 Man-ner
 Man-nour
 Man-si-on
 Man-tle
 Ma-nu-miss
 Ma-nu-ring
 Ma-ra-na-tha
 Mar-ble
 Mar-ching
 Mar-gint
 Mar-ri-age
 Ma-ri-ner
 Mar-king
 Mar-ke't
 Mar-ma-lade
 Mar-row
 Mar-shal
 Ma-son
 Ma-ster
 Ma-stick
 Ma-the-ma-ti-ci-an
 Ma-tron
 Mat-tins
 Mat-tock
 Ma-tu-ri-ty
 Ma-xim
 Mea-sure
 Mea-zles
 Me-di-a-ti-on
 Me-di-cine

Mee-ting

Mee-ting
 Me-lan-cho-ly
 Me-lo-dy
 Me-lon
 Mem-ber
 Me-mo-ry
 Men-di-ci-ty
 Men-ti-on
 Mer-ce-na-ry
 Me-ri-di-an
 Mer-ri-ment
 Mes-sage
 Mes-sen-ger
 Me-the-glin
 Me-thod
 Me-tro-po-li-tan
 Mi-cro-co-sm
 Mid-wife
 Migh-ty
 Mild-ness
 Mil-dew
 Mil-li-on
 Mi-ner
 Min-gle
 Mi-ni-stra-ti-on
 Mi-no-ri-ty
 Mi-nute
 Mi-ra-cle
 Mi-ro-ba-lan
 Mir-ror
 Mir-tle
 Mis-chief
 Mis-con-strue
 Mi-se-ry
 Mis-hap

Mi-stake
 Mi-striss
 Mis-use
 Mo-bi-li-ty
 Mo-de-ra-ti-on
 Mo-de-fty
 Moi-sture
 Moi-e-ty
 Mo-narch
 Mo-na-ste-ry
 Mon-grel
 Mo-ney
 Mon-key
 Mon-ster
 Mo-nu-ment
 Mor-phew
 Mor-sel
 Mor-ta-li-ty
 Mor-tar
 Mor-ti-fie
 Mor-tu-a-ry
 Mo-ther
 Moun-tain
 Moun-te-bank
 Mul-ti-tude
 Mul-ti-pli-ca-ti-on
 Mum-ble
 Mun-di-fie
 Mu-ni-ti-on
 Mur-de-rer
 Mur-mur
 Mur-rain
 Mu-sick
 Mu-stard
 Mu-ste-ring

Mu-fty
 Mu-ti-ny
 Mu-tu-al
 My-ste-ry

N.

NA-ked-ness
 Nap-kin
 Nar-ra-ti-on
 Na-ti-vi-ty
 Na-ture
 Na-vel
 Na-vy
 Ne-cessi-ty
 Ne-cro-man-cy
 Nee-dle
 Ne-gli-gence
 Ne-go-ti-a-ti-on
 Neigh-bour-hood
 Ne-ther-most
 Ne-ver
 Nib-ble
 Nice-ness
 Nig-gard-li-ness
 Nim-ble-ness
 Nip-ple
 Ni-tre
 No-bi-li-ty
 Noi-som-ness
 Nor-thern
 Nose-gay
 No-stril
 No-ta-ble
 No-ti-fie

No-vel-

No-vel-ty
No-ven-ber
Nou-rish-ment
Nul-li-ty
Num-ber
Nun-ne-ry
Nu-pti-als
Nut-meg
Nu-tri-ment

O

O-Be-di-ence
O-bei-fance

Ob-je-cti-on
Ob-la-ti-on
Ob-li-ga-ti-on
Ob-li-vi-on
Ob-ser-vance
Ob-scu-ri-ty
Ob-sta-cle
Ob-stru-cti-on
Oc-ca-si-on
Oc-cu-py
Oc-cur-rence
O-ce-an
O-cto-ber
Of-fence
Of-fer-ring
Of-fi-ci-ate
Off-spring
Oint-ment
Oi-ster
O-ker
O-li-gar-chy

O-live
O-mni-po-tence
O-mni-sci-ence
O-pen
O-pe-ra-ti-on
O-pi-ni-on
Op-por-tu-ni-ty
Op-press
Op-pugn
O-ra-cle
O-ra-ti-on
Or-chard
Or-dain
Or-der
Or-di-nance
Ord-nance
Or-dure
O-range
Or-gan
O-ri-ent
Or-ri-fice
O-ri-gi-nal
Or-na-ment
Or-phan
Or-tho-gra-phy
O-stler
O-sten-ta-ti-on
Ot-ter
O-ven
O-ver-come
Out-law

P.

PA-ci-fi-ca-ti-on
Pa-ge-ant

Pain-ful-ness
Pain-ting
Pa-late
Pal-frey
Pal-mer
Pal-me-stry
Pal-sy
Pam-per
Pam-phlet
Pan-cake
Pan-nel
Pan-ni-er
Pan-ther
Pa-per
Pa-ra-ble
Pa-ra-dise
Pa-ra-dox
Pa-ra-graph
Pa-ral-lel
Pa-ra-mour
Pa-ra-phrase
Pa-ra-site
Par-boil
Parch-ment
Par-ci-ty
Par-don
Pa-ren-tage
Par-get-ting
Pa-ri-shi-o-ner
Par-ley
Par-li-a-ment

Par-li-a-ment
 Par-lour
 Par-ri-cide
 Par-ta-ker
 Par-ti-cu-la-ri-ty
 Par-ti-ti-on
 Par-tner
 Par-tridge
 Pas-se-o-ver
 Pas-sen-ger
 Pas-si-on
 Pa-stern
 Pa-stry
 Pa-stime
 Pa-sto-ral
 Pa-sture
 Pat-tern
 Pa-tro-nage
 Pave-ment
 Pa-vi-li-on
 Pe-cu-li-a-ri-ty
 Pe-di-gree
 Ped-lar
 Pel-let
 Pe-nal-ty
 Pe-nance
 Pen-cil
 Pen-dant
 Pen-si-o-ner
 Pen-sive-ness
 Pent-house
 Pen-te-cost
 Pe-nu-ry
 Pep-per
 Per-ceive

Per-di-ti-on
 Per-fe-cti-on
 Per-form
 Per-fume
 Pe-ril
 Pe-rish
 Pe-ri-od
 Per-mit
 Per-pe-tu-i-ty
 Per-plex
 Per-se-cute
 Per-son
 Per-swade
 Pe-sti-lence
 Pe-stle
 Pet-ti-coat
 Pe-ti-ti-on
 Pew-te-ter
 Phan-sie
 Phi-lo-so-pher
 Phy-la-ctery
 Phy-sick
 Pic-kle
 Pi-cture
 Pid-ge-on
 Pi-e-ty
 Pil-gri-mage
 Pil-lar
 Pil-lo-ry
 Pi-lot
 Pi-na-cle
 Pi-o-neer
 Pi-per
 Pis-mire
 Pi-ty

Pla-ca-bi-li-ty
 Plain-ness
 Plain-tiff
 Plan-ta-ti-on
 Pla-net
 Plai-st-er
 Plat-ter
 Play-er
 Plea-sure
 Pleu-ri-sie
 Plum-met
 Plum-met
 Plun-der
 Pock-et
 Po-ach
 Po-et
 Poi-na-nd
 Poi-son
 Pole-cat
 Po-li-cy
 Pol-lish
 Pol-lute
 Pome-granate
 Pom-pron
 Po-pu-lar-ity
 Por-cu-pine
 Por-ti-on
 Po-si-ti-on
 Pos-sess
 Pos-si-bi-li-ty
 Po-ten-tate
 Pot-tage
 Pot-tle
 Po-ver-ty
 Pow-danib

Pow-er
 Pra-ctice
 Preach-ing
 Pre-ben-da-ry
 Pre-cept
 Pre-de-ces-sor
 Pre-de-si-na-ti-on
 Pre-ju-dice
 Pre-pare
 Pre-sent
 Pre-sump-ti-on
 Pre-vail
 Pre-vent
 Pri-mate
 Prin-ci-pa-li-ty
 Prin-ting
 Pri-or
 Pri-son
 Pri-vy
 Pri-vi-lege
 Pro-fit
 Pro-ge-ny
 Pro-mise
 Pro-mon-to-ry
 Pro-nounce
 Pro-per-ty
 Pro-phe-cy
 Pro-spe-ri-ty
 Pro-strate
 Pro-test
 Pro-vi-si-on
 Prow-ess
 Psal-ter
 Pu-bli-can
 Pud-ding

Pud-dle
 Pul-ly
 Pu-nish-ment
 Pur-chase
 Pu-ri-ty
 Pur-pose
 Pu-sil-la-ni-mi-ty
 Pu-tre-fy

Q.

Qua-dran-gle
 Qua-gu-mire
 Qua-li-fi-ca-ti-on
 Quar-rel
 Quar-ry
 Quar-ter
 Que-ri-ster
 Que-si-ti-on
 Quib-ble
 Quick-sand
 Qui-et
 Quin-sie
 Quin-tain
 Quint-ess-ence
 Quit-tance
 Quiver

R.

R Ab-bit
 Rab-ble
 Rac-ket
 Ra-di-a-ti-on
 Ra-dish

Rail-le-ry
 Rai-ment
 Rain-bow
 Rai-sin
 Rail-ly
 Ram-mer
 Ram-pire
 Ran-sack
 Ran-some
 Ra-pa-ci-ty
 Ra-re-ty
 Ras-ber-ry
 Ras-cal
 Ra-sheer
 Rat-s-bane
 Ra-ti-sie
 Rat-tle
 Ra-vage
 Ra-ven
 Ra-vish
 Ra-zor
 Re-a-cti-ty
 Rea-son
 Re-bel-li-on
 Re-bound
 Re-buke
 Re-ceive
 Rec-kon
 Re-com-pense
 Re-cor-der
 Re-gard
 Re-gi-ment
 Re-gi-ster
 Re-joice
 Re-li-gi-on
 Re-me-

Re-me-dy
 Re-mi-nant
 Ren-der
 Re-ve-nue
 Re-venge
 Re-ve-rence
 Re-ward
 Rhe-to-ric
 Rib-band
 Rid-dle
 Ri-fle
 Righ-te-ous-ness
 Ring-worm
 Ri-ot
 Ri-val
 Ri-ver
 Ro-ga-ti-on
 Ro-lin
 Rot-ten-ness
 Roun-ce-val
 Rub-ble
 Ru-brick
 Rude-ness
 Ru-di-ment
 Ruf-fian
 Ruf-ful
 Ru-ine
 Rum-ble
 Ru-mour
 Run-dle
 Run-na-gate
 Ru-ssi-ci-ty

S

S Ab-bath
 Sa-cri-fice

Sad-dle
 Safe-ty
 Saf-fron
 Sa-ga-ci-ty
 Sa-lad
 Sa-lu-ta-ti-on
 San-cti-fy
 San-cti-a-ry
 Sa-tis-fac-ti-on
 Sa-tyr
 Sau-sage
 Scab-bard
 Scaf-fold
 Scan-dal
 Scar-ci-ty
 Scat-ter
 Scho-lar
 Sci-ence
 Scri-ve-ner
 Scrup-ple
 Scul-li-on
 Scur-vi-ness
 Scut-che-on
 Scur-tle
 Sea-son
 Se-cre-ta-ry
 Se-di-ti-on
 Se-na-tor
 Sen-su-a-li-ty
 Sen-tence

Sen-ti-nel
 Se-pa-ra-ti-on
 Ser-je-ant
 Ser-pent
 Ser-vant
 Ser-vice
 Se-ven
 Sex-ton
 Sha-dow
 Shal-low
 Sham-bles
 Sharp-ness
 Shep-herd
 She-riff
 Ship-ping
 Ship-wreck
 Shi-ver
 Short-en
 Sho-vel
 Shoul-der
 Shuf-ful
 Shut-tle
 Sick-ness
 Sig-ni-fi-ca-ti-on
 Si-gnet
 Si-lence
 Sil-ver
 Si-mi-li-tude
 Sim-plici-ty
 Sin-gu-la-ri-ty
 Si-new
 Si-ster
 Si-tu-ate
 Skil-let
 Skir-mish

Slab-ber
 Slip-per
 Slo-ven
 Sloth-ful-ness
 Slug-gard
 Slum-ber
 Smo-ther
 Snaf-fle
 So-ber-ness
 So-ci-e-ty
 So-do-my
 Sol-di-er
 So-lem-ni-ty
 So-lu-ti-on
 So-phi-ster
 Sor-ce-ry
 Sore-ness
 Sor-row
 So-ve-raign-ty
 Soul-di-er
 Span-gle
 Spa-ni-ard
 Spa-vin
 Spe-cta-cle
 Spi-ce-ry
 Spi-der
 Spin-dle
 Spi-rit
 Sprin-kle
 Squa-dron
 Squan-der
 Squir-rel
 Sta-ble
 Stag-ger
 Stam-mer

Stan-dard
 Sta-tue
 Sta-tute
 Steep-ness
 Stee-ple
 Step-mo-ther
 Ste-ward
 Sto-ma-cher
 Stop-ping
 Strag-gle
 Stran-ger
 Stra-ta-gem
 Straw-ber-ry
 Streng-then
 Strip-ling
 Strum-pet
 Stu-dy
 Sub-je-cti-on
 Sub-orn
 Sub-stance
 Sub-urbs
 Suc-cess
 Suf-fer-ing
 Suf-fice
 Sul-len-ness
 Slug-gard
 Su-per-e-ro-ga-ti-on
 Su-per-flu-i-ry
 Su-per-sti-ti-on
 Sup-per
 Sup-pli-cate
 Sup-ply
 Sup-port
 Sure-ty
 Sur-fet

Su-s-te-nance
 Swad-dle
 Swal-low
 Sweet-ness
 Swel-ling
 Sy-co-phant
 Syl-lo-gism
 Sym-ptom
 Sym-pho-ny
 Sy-na-gogue
 Sy-fup

T.

T^A-ber-na-cle
 Ta-ble

Taf-fe-ty
 Ta-lon
 Tan-kard
 Tan-ner
 Tap-ster
 Tar-get
 Tar-ry
 Ta-vern
 Tau-to-lo-gy
 Te-me-ri-ty
 Tem-pe-ra-ture
 Tem-pest
 Te-nant
 Te-ni-ment
 Ter-mi-na-ti-on
 Ter-ri-to-ry
 Te-sta-ment
 Tet-ter
 The-a-tre
 Thick-ness

Thick-ness
Thim-ble
Thir-teen
Thou-sand
Threat-ning
Thre-sher
Thun-der
Thurs-day
Ti-dings
Tiger
Tim-ber
Tim-brel
Ti-mi-di-ty
Tin-cture
Tin-der
Tin-ker
Tin-sel
Tip-pet
Tip-ple
Ti-tle
Ty-rant
To-ken
To-le-rate
To-pick
Tor-ment
Tor-toise
Tor-ture
Tough-ness
To-ward-ness
Tow-el
Tow-er
Tra-di-tion
Traf-fick
Tra-ge-dy
Trai-tor

Tram-ple
Tran-quil-li-ty
Trap-pings
Tra-vel
Trea-son
Trea-sure
Trea-ty
Trem-ble
Tren-cher
Tref-pas
Tri-al
Tri-an-gle
Tri-ble
Tri-umph
Trou-ble
Tru-ant
Trum-pet
Trun-che-on
Tu-i-ti-on
Tum-ble
Tun-nel
Tur-key
Tur-ning
Tur-ner
Tur-nip
Tur-pen-tine
Tur-ret
Tu-tor
Tut-ty
Twin-kle

UL

V A-ga-bond
Val-ley

Va-lour
Va-lu-a-ti-on
Van-quish
Van-tage
Va-ry
Var-nish
Vel-vet
Ve-ni-son
Ven-ture
Ven-tri-cle
Ver-bo-si-ty
Ver-mi-li-on
Ver-na-cle
Ver-di grease
Ver-tue
Ves-sel
Ve-sti-ment
Ve-stry
Vex-a-ti-on
Vi-al
Vi-car
Vi-ci-ni-ty
Vi-cto-ry
Vi-ctu-als
Vile-ness
Vil-lage
Vil-lai-ny
Vi-ne-gar
Vin-tage
Vi-o-la-ti-on
Vi-ti-ate

Vi-ti-ate
Vi-vi-ſie
Ull-ce-rate
Ullm-brage
Ullm-pire
Ulln-doe
Vo-ca-ti-on
Vo-lume
Vo-lup-tu-ouſ-neſs
Vo-mits
Vouch-ſafe
Vow-el
Up-braid
Up-hol-ſter
Ur-ba-ni-ty
Ur-chin
U-rine
U-ſage
U-fu-ry
U-ſur-pa-ti-on
U-ten-ſil
U-ti-li-ty
Ut-te-rance

W

W A-fer
W a-ger
Wa-ges
Wag-gon

Wai-ling
Wal-let
Wal-nut
Wan-dring
Wan-ton-neſs
War-ble
War-den
Ward-robe
War-ning
War-ri-er
War-ren
Watch-man
Wa-ter
Wa-ver
Weak-en
Wea-pon
Wea-ther
Wea-ver
Wee-ſel
Wel-come
Wel-ter
We-ſand
Wet-neſs
Whar-fu-ger
Whee-ler
Whet-ſtone
Whirl-wind
Whi-ſper
Whi-ſtle
Whiſ-ſle

Whit-ſon-tide
Whore-dome
Wick-er
Wick-et
Wil-der-neſs
Wim-ble
Win-dow
Win-ter
Witch-craft
Wit-neſs
Wo-man
Won-der
Work-man
Wran-gle
Wra-ſtle
Wrin-kle
Wri-ting

Y

Y E-ſter-day
Yeo-man

Z

Z Ea-lot
Z Ze-do-a-ry
Zo-di-ack

The End of the Firſt Part.

PART II.

Containing some

DIRECTIONS

FOR THE TRUE

READING and WRITING

OF

GREEK,

As also Rules, both General and Particular for the true ACCENTING thereof.

With a short PROSODIA, whereby to know the Quantity of each Syllable: And an Addition of several *Tables*, containing most, if not all, such Words as may be accented Two Ways and not contradict *Grammar*; and such likewise, as being of a different *Signification* do vary their *Accent* accordingly for Distinction Sake, being the same as to *Pronunciation*.

PART II
 CONTAINING
 DEFINITIONS
 FOR THE TRUE
 READING AND WRITING
 OF
 GREEK

As also Rules, both General and Particular, for the true ACCOUNTING thereof.
 Within these PROLOGUES, whereby to know the
 Quantities of each Syllable; And an Addition
 thereof, which, containing most, if not all, the
 Words that may be accounted Two Vowels and not
 consonants; and such known, as being
 of addition, and being so very short, as being
 cordings for Distinction sake, being the first
 to Permutation.

I j
 join
 W
 ha
 an
 an
 na
 ph
 us,
 only
 the
 pr a
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THE EPISTLE TO THE READER.

Kind Reader,

HAVING in the preceeding Part of this little Book laid down short, but easy Rules for the true Spelling and Pointing of English and Latin, I judged it would not be altogether Unprofitable to subjoin a Second Part, containing Directions for the true Writing, Reading and Accenting of Greek, which I have presented to thy View in as concise but intelligible a manner as possible, according to the Judgment of the best and most approved Grammarians; such as Scotus, Clenard, Vossius, Eusbey, Sylburgius, Antesignanus, Stephanus, Vergara, Du-gard, Joan. Paradis, Vareninus, Baillius, Franklin, &c. wherein my Design has been only the Advancement of Learning in our Clime, together with my own Diversion at leisure times.

If therefore this Essay meet with a favourable Acceptance, it may produce an Enlargement hereof; as likewise an Addition of many other Things necessary to be learn'd and understood by such as desire to attain to any
conside-

considerable Proficiency in the Greek, which of all Languages has been ever esteemed the most Copious; and yet there is not one Word which properly has not one of these Accents (viz. ['] ['] [']) except Seventeen, which you will find in the ensuing Treatise; nay even some of those, in some Places and in some Sence are not without their Accents. Notwithstanding some Words called Encliticks do sometimes transferr their Accent upon the last Syllable of the preceeding Word, and sometimes again they wholly lose it for want of a conveniency of Inclination, as shall be more plainly demonstrated with Examples in the following Sheets.

There is a great deal of Change of Accents by the Inflexion of Nouns, and Verbs, caused by the Addition of Syllables, and change of Vowels into others of a different Quantity: As also by reason of the Contraction of Words, both Beginning, Middle and End, by the Figures Prostheſis, Epentheſis, Paragoge, Aphæreſis, Syncope, and Apocope; and therefore not easy to be understood without Directions.

I have been the rather encouraged to this Work through the Consideration of the Deficiency herein, not only of School-boys, but even of those that understand Greek tolerably well: And I have chused to do it in English for the more easy understanding thereof by the younger Sort, hoping those of riper Years will in no wise be offended thereat, seeing it was done with a more general Design of doing Good.

Directions

Directions for Reading, Writing and Accen- ting of Greek.

Character.	The Names of the Letters	Force or Power of it	Annotations
A α	ἄλφα Alpha	a	(a) Clenard,
B β	βῆτα Beta or Vita (a)	b or v	Scotus, and
Γ γ	γάμμα Gamma (b)	g	Paradis call it
Δ δ	δέλτα Delta	d	Vita, giving
Ε ε	εῤῥῶν Epsilon	e short	is the Force of
Ζ ζ	ζῆτα Zeta or Zita (c)	z	v Consonant;
Η η	ἦτα Eta or Ita (d)	e long or i	as they do to w
Θ θ	θῆτα Theta or Thita (e)	th	the Power of i
Ι ι	ἰῶτα Iota (d)	i	long, saying
Κ κ	κάππα Kappa or Cappa (f)	k or c	Vita, Zita,
Λ λ	λάμβδα Lambda	l	Ita, Thita, in-
Μ μ	μῦ My or Mu	m	stead of Beta,
Ν ν	νῦ Ny or Nu	n	Zeta, eta,
Ξ ξ	ξί Xi (g)	x or cs	Theta.
Ο ο	ὀ μικρόν O micron (b)	o short or	(b) One γ be-
Π π	πί Pi	p (little)	fore another,
Ρ ρ	ῥῶ Rho (i)	r or rh	as also before
Σ σ	σίγμα Sigma (k)	s	α, ε, and ζ.
Τ τ	ταῦ Tau	t	is sounded like
Υ υ	υῤῥῶν Ypsilon (d)	u or y	n or v; as
Φ φ	φί Phi (l)	ph	ἄγγελος, An-
Χ χ	χι Chi	ch	gel, ἄγγελος,
Ψ ψ	ψί Psi	ps (long)	angel, ἄγγελος,
Ω ω	ὦ μέγα Omega (b)	o great or o	χα, πεπαισκα, I

encho, a Spear, &c. (c) Z must be pronounced as *ds*, not *as* as the *Æoles* do. (d) H, i, v; as also the *Diphthongs* *ei*, *oi*, *η*, *υ*, are now sounded as *i* among the *Latins*, says *Clenard*, but are never changed into Consonants; though *i*, seems properly to be pronounced as *i*; *η* and *υ*, as *e* long; *υ* and *υ*, as the *French* *u*, and sometimes as our *y*; and in *ei* and *oi*, both Vowels should be heard. (e) Θ is to be clearly distinguished from τ and δ in the Pronunciation;

ation; for says Clenard, Magis sibilat, atque spumofiori spiritu effertur. (f) χ is pronounced before α , ϵ , η , ι , υ , &c. as k or q in English or Latin. (g) Ξ is pronounced as cs says Clenard.

(b) \circ and ω are no more distinguished in Pronunciation than α short and α long. (i) ρ is always in the beginning of a word marked with an Asper, thus, $\rho\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\rho\acute{\upsilon}\omega$; and therefore may have the Force of Rh. (k) σ is writ in the beginning, and in the middle, except τ follow, then ς ; but in the latter end always σ .

(l) ϕ is pronounced as our f.

The Alphabet consisting of Four and twenty Letters, is divided into Seven $\Phiωνήσιμα$, or Vowels, α , ϵ , η , ι , \circ , υ , ω ; and Seventeen $Σύμφωνα$, or Consonants, β , γ , δ , ζ , θ , κ , λ , μ , ν , ξ , π , ρ , σ , τ , ϕ , χ , ψ .

The Vowels are divided Three ways.

Into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Long, } \eta, \omega \\ \text{Short, } \epsilon, \circ \\ \text{Doubtful, } \alpha, \iota, \upsilon \end{array} \right.$

These again into *Prapositione* and *Subjunctive*.

Prapositione; α , ϵ , η , \circ , ω , (and υ before ι ,) because they are always put before, and υ in the making of Diphthongs.

Subjunctive, ι , υ , because they are always set after other Vowels, except, as before, when υ comes before ι .

Of Vowels prepon'd, viz. α , ϵ , η , \circ , ω , and Vowels postpon'd, viz. ι , υ , are made Twelve Diphthongs; Six proper, and Six improper.

The proper Diphthongs call'd $\epsilonὐφωνοί$, or well sounding, are $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\circ\iota$, $\iota\upsilon$; α , $\alpha\eta$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\eta$, α , $\circ\eta$ or $\circ\omega$.

The Improper call'd $\καταχρηστικά$, are divided into

Leurs, i.e. without Sound, viz. *a, e, i, o, u*, because the *h* signify'd by the *Punctum* under each of *em*, is not sounded: And *Three* *ui, ou*; and therefore it is that *Paradis* calls *em* and *eo* Vowels improper to be set before; *improprie praeposita*; amongst which Number *u* may be reckoned, when 'tis put before *i*, as in *ui*.

I shall deferr discoursing of the Quantities of each Syllable to a more fit place, and proceed to the Division of Consonants; which is Two-fold, *Mutes* and *Semivowels*.

h, x, t, which are called *Tenuis*, *Adm* are Nine *q, y, d*, called *Media*. And *to* *g, k, b*, called *Aspirata*.

They are called *Mutes*, because they do not sound so well as other Consonants; or rather have no Sound at all without a Vowel join'd with them. And they are called *Tenuis, Media* and *Aspirata*, not with relation of *h* to *x* or *t*, that are *tenuis*, as well as its self; but to *e media*, and *a aspirata*, there being such an Affinity between them that they are often mutually changed one into another; *h* being only pronounced with a greater Spirit, *e* with a middle, and *t* with the least; which are called Lip-Consonants. The second Order, *x, y, x*, being *Palare*; and the third, *t, d, b*, *Teeth* Consonants, which is easily discern'd by putting a Vowel before each, *th, d, b*, *as, es, and so of the rest*.

Semivowels are Eight, Divided into Three Double *ai, ei, oi*, *au, eu, ou*, and *ay, ey, oy*; and

Four Immutable, *h, k, p, q*.

And One, viz. ξ , which is *sine potestatis littera*,
without the help of a Vowel.

They are named *Double Consonants*, because they are made of *Two*, as is shown before; *Immutable*, because they are not changed in the Declension of Nouns, as *ΕΛΛΗΝ, a Grecian, ΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, of a Grecian, &c.* Nor in the Future Tenses of Verbs, as *κρίνω, I judge; κρίνω, I shall or will judge.*

Of Syllables as to Quantity

OF Consonants and Vowels thus disposed and explained are made Syllables, which consist of one Vowel and one Consonant at least joined together, except *it* be a Vowel which is sometimes put by it self to make a Syllable, as *a, e, o, u, &c.* *but, mure, mure, power, power, strength, strength, &c.*

A Syllable thus composed is called **long** or **short** or **common**.

A Long Syllable is, either when it contains a Vowel or Diphthong, that is long either by Nature, or is made so by Position.

Now a Vowel is long of its self either when it is drawn out in Pronunciation, as in *law*, *day*, *bid*; or when it is made a Diphthong, as in *fire*, *a prosperous state*; or when a common Vowel is produced by Authority, as in *bad*, *the People*.

Position is when two Consonants or a double one follow a Vowel that by nature is really short; as, ἔργον a work; Ἐξήγησις, an Exposition. Notwithstanding, if a Mute come before a Semivowel, the Syllable may be either long or short at pleasure; as, ἔγχευαι for ἐγχεύουαι, I am raised up.

A Short Syllable is, when a Vowel short by Nature, or a doubtful one made short by Authority, is used; as, ἄβυστος, a word; φίλος, a Friend.

A Syllable is made Common when, I. It ends in a Vowel that is long, or in a Diphthong, and in Scanning is joined to the next word beginning with a Vowel, which is cut off by Synalapha; as, Οὐκ ἔστιν αἶμα ἰσθι, Οὐκ ἔστιν αἶμα ἰσθι, Iliad. γ. where ε is short before ισθι, and on three times, the next word beginning with a Vowel.

II. When, being short, it passes into the next Word beginning with a Vowel; as, Ἀντιπρόθετος ἄνθρωπος, where ε in the end of πρόθετος being short, is made long, the next word beginning with a Vowel.

III. When a Short Syllable comes before a Mute or a Liquid following; as, Πάθος μὴ δούλην ἔσθω, Πάθος μὴ δούλην ἔσθω, Iliad. γ. Where ε is short and long in the same word. Ἡ δὲ Ἄλφα καὶ ὁ Πάθος ἔσθω.

Having thus given the Definition of a Long, Short, and Doubtful Syllable, I shall refer you to Chap. VII. where you will find a Prosodia made short and easie in all its Parts.

C H A P. II.

*Of the Two Spirits called Asper and Lenis;
their Place.*

EVery initial Vowel and Diphthong (but if the Vowels in a Diphthong be disjoin'd; as, *oi*, then the Spirit, whether *Asper* or *Lenis*, is most properly put upon the last) are marked either with an *Asper* ['] or *Lenis* [']; and *ſ* alone among the Consonants, is always in the beginning marked with an *Asper*.

No Vowel or Diphthong, not beginning a Word, is marked with an *Asper* or *Lenis*, as being never transferred beyond the first Letter of a Word, except as before excepted; and in these Words, *αἶμα* for *αἶμα* *ἰσθῆ*, *πῦρ* for *πῦρ* *ἄντα*, *καί* for *καί* *αἶ*, *καί* for *καί* *ἰσθῆ*, *καί* for *καί* *ἰσθῆ*, with some few more Compounds of this nature, which indeed may be said rather to be apostrophated than lenified: *ſ* likewise, when it is doubled in the middle of a Word, obtains a *Lenis* upon the First, and an *Asper* upon the Latter; as, *ἰσθῆσθῆ*.

τ υ, and Diphthongs made therewith, are always asper'd when they begin Words; as, *ἰσθῆ*, *ἰσθῆ*.

Α, ε, ο, ι, ο, ω, and Diphthongs made of them, beginning Words, are marked with a *Lenis*; as, *αἶμα*, *ἰσθῆ*, *ἰσθῆ*, *ἰσθῆ*, *ἰσθῆ*.

Except from this Exception, That most Words beginning with *α* when in Composition, are marked with a *Lenis*, though any the forenamed Syllables follow.

These few also following are asper'd, for which no certain Rule can be given, and which I have Alphabetically collected out of the best Lexicographers, viz.

<p>* Ἀβρα ἀβελζοματ ἀβερόελη ἀβρῆς ἀγνᾶ ἀγνά ἀγνώπειον ἀγνωπία ἀγνούω * ἀγνός, ἐθ (for * Ἄγνος, ἐθ is marked with a Le- nis) ἀγρίζω, to purge (ἀγρίζω to corrupt.) ἀγρισμός ἀγρισματός ἀγριακός ἀγρίαινα, holy (* Ἀγρί- αινα, Esculapius his Sir-Name.)</p>	<p>ἀγρός ἀγρότης ἀγρούς ἀλμ, Dör. ἀλμ, willingly (ἀ- λμ, enough.) ἀλμ ἀλμίνος ἀλμινός ἀλμίνω ἀλμρινάσις ἀλμρινώ ἀλμ ἀλμυλαστος ἀλμινός ἀλμυρινός ἀλμ (* and its Deri- vatives ἀλμ, ἑαλμ, ἑαλμίν.) ἀλμ and ἀλμομαι, to worsnip, (ἀλμ is dry or parch.)</p>	<p>ἀλμίνω, (and its De- rivatives ἀλμίνι- ζω, ἀλμινισμός, ἀλμινιστής, ἀλμιν- ιστικός, ἀλμίνος, ἀ- λμινός, frequent (* ἀ- λμίνος, misnomer Noise) ἀλμίνος; the Atticks do asper all these, but they being commonly marked with a Le- nis, I shall leave it to Discretion;) ἐλαδ ἐλαί ἐλαϊον ἐλαϊνός ἐλαί, ατ, and ἐλαί, ν</p>
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H 3

But these few, contrary to this Rule, are lenify'd, viz.

Ἐκιδόν, ἔλατο a Dormouse, (but ἔλατο scemy;) Words beginning with ἔλαμ being compounded of the Preposition ἐν, which in Composition is changed into ἐλ, as in ἔλαμβανον; Words begun with ἔξω, as ἔξωδον; ἔρριζω, ἔρμα for ἔρριμα, ἔψα and ἔψιν, or ἔψα and ἔψιν; and all others beginning with ἐψ are *lenified*.

These Words also following, not comprehended in the foregoing Rule are asper'd, viz.

[illegible]

[illegible]

EXCEPTION III.

H beginning before β, γ, γη δ, λιδ, λιδ, λιδ, λιδ,
λιδ, μιδ, μιδ, νιδ, πιδ, ριδ, ριδ, ριδ, σ, π, φαι.

These few following vary from this Third Ex-
ception: viz.

'Hcaids	hōtē	hēs
hcaids	hō by Gera is le-	hēs for hēra
hcaidw	nified, by others	hraiwa for ληραίνω
hōs	asperated.	hēraion, and hēraios,
'Hycia	'Hōwa and 'Hō-	which some asser.
hō	rais	hēraichōs
hōw	H'āidē	hēs
hōtōis	hō for oumē	

These words following, not being comprehended by any
general Rule, are after'd: viz.

ἡλίκος	ἡλίσκος	ἡμων, a Dative ;
ἡλίσκα	ἡλίσκου	ἡνία, as
ἡλίσκου	ἡλίσκου	ἡνίκα
ἡλίσκου and ἡλίσκου	ἡμῶν	ἡνίκα, a Dative (ἡνίκα)
ἡλίσκου, though	ἡμῶν	ἡνίκα, a sort of
ἡμῶν, mark it with	ἡμῶν	ἡνίκα, is identified ;
a Dative ;	ἡμῶν	ἡνίκα
ἡλίσκου	ἡμῶν	ἡνίκα

EXCEPTION

EXCEPTION IV.

I, beginning before $\delta\rho$, ϵ , ζ , $\chi\sigma$, $\chi\lambda$, $\kappa\nu$, $\lambda\sigma\rho$, (if a Vowel follow;) $\lambda\sigma$, (if a Consonant follow) $\lambda\sigma$, μ , $\pi\sigma$, ρ , $\sigma\sigma$, τ .

These few following contradict this Rule, viz.

$\iota\delta\rho\iota\varsigma$	$\iota\delta\upsilon$	$\iota\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$
$\iota\delta\rho\rho\iota\alpha$	$\iota\chi\alpha\lambda\sigma$	$\iota\sigma\varsigma$
$\iota\epsilon\text{Con}$	$\iota\chi\alpha\lambda\omega$	$\iota\sigma\omega$ for $\iota\sigma\upsilon$
$\iota\epsilon\chi\sigma\rho\iota\alpha\varsigma$ with a few more proper Names beginning with $\iota\epsilon$	$\iota\rho\epsilon\iota\upsilon$	$\iota\tau\epsilon\rho\varsigma$
	$\iota\epsilon\rho\gamma\varsigma\varsigma$	$\iota\sigma\alpha$, $\iota\sigma\alpha\rho$, $\iota\sigma\tau$, &c.
	$\iota\epsilon\iota$, $\iota\delta\epsilon$	$\iota\sigma\omega\rho$

These following not obedient to any Rule are also asper'd, viz.

$\iota\epsilon\lambda\alpha\mu\iota\varsigma$ a sort of Verse sacred to <i>Apollo</i> (but $\iota\epsilon\lambda\alpha\mu\iota\varsigma$ the name of the Son of <i>Calliope</i>)	$\iota\eta\mu$ to <i>dart</i> , or $\iota\eta\upsilon$; but $\iota\eta\mu$ to <i>go</i> , is lenified.	$\iota\kappa\lambda\upsilon$ and $\iota\kappa\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ for $\iota\kappa\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ by a Syncope.
$\iota\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$	$\iota\eta\mu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ an Epithite of the Wind, from $\iota\chi\tau\iota\sigma\mu\iota\alpha\iota$, to come unto, or from $\iota\eta\mu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, moisture, and then it is lenified.	$\iota\kappa\sigma$
$\iota\kappa\eta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$		$\iota\epsilon\lambda\alpha\mu\iota\varsigma$
$\iota\eta\iota\sigma$, a <i>Darter</i> , (but $\iota\eta\iota\sigma$ mournful)		$\iota\lambda\alpha\sigma$ by the Atticks $\iota\lambda\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$
		$\iota\lambda\eta\mu$
		$\iota\eta\sigma\eta\mu$ and $\iota\eta\sigma\eta\mu\iota\varsigma$
		$\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\lambda\lambda\iota\tau\iota\varsigma$

EXCEPTION

EXCEPTION VI.

an beginning before *ex. ex. ex. r.* is always as-
per'd save in these few, viz.

Ἰσχυρῶς	Ἰσχυρῶς a Sign	Ἰσχυρῶς, and
Ἰσχυρῶς Dor.	in the Firma-	words begin-
Ἰσχυρῶς and its de-	ment.	ning with <i>ex.</i>
derivatives.	Ἰσχυρῶς	as, Ἰσχυρῶς

These following, not brought under Rule, are asper'd.

Ἰσχυρῶς	Ἰσχυρῶς	Ἰσχυρῶς
Ἰσχυρῶς	Ἰσχυρῶς	Ἰσχυρῶς
Ἰσχυρῶς	Ἰσχυρῶς	Ἰσχυρῶς
Ἰσχυρῶς	Ἰσχυρῶς	Ἰσχυρῶς

EXCEPTION VII.

the Diphthong beginning is asper'd before *μ*,
and *ρ*, (except in *ἄλμυρ* fought; *ἄλμυρ*, and *ἄλμυ-*
ρία proper Names;) *αἰσῆρ* a Fire-brand, is also a-
sper'd.

EXCEPTION VIII.

an beginning is always mark'd with a *Lenis*; ex-
cept in the Demonstrative Pronoun *αὐτῶν*, and in *αὐτῶν*
for *αὐτῶν*.

EXCEPTION

EXCEPTION

EXCEPTION IX.

eu beginning is asper'd before αυ and αυτ always;
as also in these following,

ειμῶν	ειληνικῶν	ειρεσιώνων
ειμῶν for εἰων	ειληνικῶν	ειρηλῆ
and εἰω for εἰω	ειλαυμῶν	ειρμῶν and εἰρμ-
ειμῶν for εἰμῶν	ειλυμῶν	ουλαξ
ειμῶν	ειλυμῶν	ειρ to knit
ειμῶν	ειλυμῶν and εἰλμ-	ειρῶν
ειμῶν	ειμῶν	ειρῶν and εἰωσται for
ειμῶν	ειμῶν	ειρῶν ; together
ειμῶν	ειμῶν	with all Verbs
ειμῶν	ειρῶν, to send ; εἰμῶν,	beginning with
ειμῶν for εἰμῶν	ειρῶν, εἰρῶν, εἰμῶν	eu asper'd, ha-
ειμῶν	and all deriv'd	ving, in εἰμῶν
ειμῶν	of εἰμῶν to send ;	ειμῶν ; εἰμῶν, εἰμῶν,
ειμῶν for εἰμῶν	ειρῶν and εἰμῶν	ειμῶν, &c.
ειμῶν	to imprison	

EXCEPTION X.

Eu beginning is asper'd before ρε and ρετ.

And in these following.

εὐρῶν	εὐρήνων	εὐρῶν
εὐρῶν and εὐρῶν	εὐείσων	εὐρῶν
εὐρήνων		εὐρῶν

EXCEPTION

EXCEPTION XL

Or beginning is asper'd in

Οἶμος

εἰς,

οἰκίαν

οἶος,

and words coming
from it.

EXCEPTION XII

Lastly • beginning is asper'd in

Οὐρανῶ and Ἰσπῶ.

EXCEPTION XIII.

All Articles are marked with an asper; for ἄ with
a *lenis* is an Adverb of Calling.

Most, if not all other words not obedient to these
Exceptions and Examples, or not comprehended
therein (unless they be Derivatives there-from, or
some other Case, Tense or Person thereof) are
marked with a *lenis* [P].

Observe that every Vowel before ρ and μ in the
beginning of a Word is asper'd, notwithstanding its
primitive's being marked with a *lenis*, as ἔρμῃ of
ἔρμῃ; except only ὄρνις, ἀρνίς, ἀρνιάδος and Ὀρμύς the
Name of a Man.

And Words that are not of a Greek Original,
which do not observe this Rule; as Ἀρμενία, &c.

The Spirit, whether asper or lenis, that is put
upon Primitives is retain'd the same in Derivatives;
as ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος, &c. except before ρ and μ.

A Compound retains the same Spirit with the simple Word whereof it is compounded; as *ajabū*, *ajabemū*, &c. except when *pu* or *pw* follow.

The Spirit that is put upon the Nom. Sing. of any Noun, continues the same through all Cases, Genders and Numbers.

E augmentation put, or coming before a Consonant, is mark'd with a *lenis*, in what place soever it shall happen.

The Spirit of the Theme or first Person of the Present Tense is preserved through all Moods, Tenses and Persons. Only 'tis varied in some few Derivatives set down by the Industrious Dr. *Busbey* in his *Græcæ Grammatices rudimenta*.

The same Word also, with respect to its differing Original, is marked with a *varibus* Spirit; and the same Word sometimes of the same signification changes its Spirit, as may be seen more at large in the before quoted Author.

All Prepositions beginning with a Vowel, except *in* and *sub*, are marked with a *lenis*; as also all Conjunctions except *in*, *et*, *etiam*, and the *lenis* *que* and *quæ*.

Note that the Latins do sometimes signify the Greek Asper or ['] by *h*; as *hæc*, *hæc*; sometimes by *s*, as *sæpe*, *sæpe*; sometimes by *v*, as *væstis*, *væstis*.

Observe that the *Æoles*, according to *Clement*, never use an asper.

CHAP. III.

Of Accents, and their Place.

AS an Introduction here, I shall first lay down the Reasons why Accents were invented, which, according to *Clenard*, are Four.

1. To distinguish Long Vowels (for the Accent always falls upon a Vowel) from short or doubtful.
 2. For the Necessity of Pronunciation. 3. Lest a Noun and a Verb should be confounded with other parts of Speech. 4. For the avoiding of Ambiguity, which *Greece*, where the Oracles were most in esteem, did before much abound in.

For these Reasons it was that Accents were invented, but from whence, the Variety (of mean of one, and the same word being variously Accented) did arise, is not so easily determined; unless it be allowed that the distance of one Country from another might effect it; which probably it might do; for we find even in our own Country, upon one and the same Continent, the great prevalency thereof, (else how comes the great Difference of pronouncing the same word in *Yorkshire* and *London*; to instance in no more?)

The time when Accents were invented puts us to a stand again; for we are assured by *Cassiodorus*, that the *Greeks*, who spoke it naturally, never used any, so long as it was confin'd within their own Territories, nor till such time as it began to be coveted and learned by other Nations; which, if we may have leave to guess, was near about *Cicero's* time, when the *Romans* sent their Sons to *Athens* to be

be instructed in the Greek Tongue; or when their Orators and Grammarians withdrew themselves, and set up publick Schools in other Countries for the same end; though possibly before this time there might be some Accents made use of, upon words that bore a double Sence, thereby to avoid ambiguity, and the Contention that should arise therefrom. And now to the thing intended.

Accents, which, as I have shewed before, are for the Elevation, or Depressing of Words, are Three,

Acute, []
Circumflex, []
Grave, []

L An *Acute* may be put, 1. upon the *Antepenultim*, that is, the third Syllable from the end of a word, (beyond which no Accent is put, let the word consist of never so many Syllables;) 2. the *Penultim*, that is, the last save one; and, 3. the *Ultim*, that is, the last: As for Example, *ἡρώδης, ἰσχυρός, ἰσχυρὸς, ἰσχυρῶς.*

All *Acutes* upon the last Syllable are turned into *Graves*.

Except 1st. *Tis* (through all Numbers and Cases) when used interrogatively; as, *Τίς ἐστὶν ὁ σὺντάχτης;* who is this Souldier?

2^{dy}. When an *Acute* falls upon a word that is the last in a Sentence; as, *ἡρώδης ἰσχυρὸς.* the last before a Period or Interrogation; as, *ἡρώδης ἰσχυρὸς ἢ οὐκ ἰσχυρὸς;*

3^{dy}. When an *Enclitic* follows in the same Sentence; as, *αὐτὸς ἐστίν.*

1. Observe, notwithstanding, That the *Enclitic* does sometimes retain its Accent, and then the

Acute

Acute in the same Sentence is turned into a *Grave* according to the general Rule; as *Καὶ οὕτως, Thou art main'd.*

2. Generally, Pronouns following Prepositions, or the Conjunction *καί*, retain their Accent; as, *ἐν τῇ πόλει, &c.*

3. When many Encliticks come together, every one has an *Acute* except the last; as, *οἱ τρεῖς υἱοὶ αὐτοῦ.*

And sometimes an Enclitick wholly loses its Accent without inclination; which is done,

1. When the foregoing Word has a Circumflex upon the last Syllable; as, *ἐν τῇ κακοῦ, It is of the evil one.*

2. Encliticks of one Syllable wholly lose their Accent, when the foregoing Word consists of two long Syllables last, with an *Acute* upon the *Penultima*; as, *ἐν τῇ μητρὶ, My Mother.*

3. When the *Penultima* is circumflexed, the last being long only by position, Encliticks of one Syllable lose their Accent; as, *ἐν τῇ φωνῇ, My Pharis.*

Clenard adds, 4. When an Enclitick of one Syllable is set after a word that is accented upon the last (which by Course should be turn'd into a *Grave*) and does so remain; as, *ἐν τῇ πόλει.*

Observe here also that when it begins any Sentence, when it follows immediately after any *Point*, or any of these Particles, *καί, οὐ, αὐ, αὐτίκα*; sometimes after words apostrophed as *οὐ, αὐ, &c.* and sometimes for Emphasis sake, *καὶ οὕτως, &c.* is mark'd with a *Levis Acute* [*ˊ*] upon; as, *καὶ οὕτως, &c.*

No Enclitick (is excepted) does draw back its accent to be upon the first, when its due place is the last.

Et and ð; the second Singular, and is; the second and third Plural scarce ever; *is; is;* and *is;* incline often, says *Busbey*. *Franklin* makes ð incline, *Cap. VIII.* Consult *Baillini, De numero Encliticarum.*

4. Only *nis* (with its Cases) among Nouns.

II. A *Circumflex* is put upon the last save one, or the last; as, *πῶς*.

III. A *Grave* accent (though understood in all Syllables where neither *Acute* nor *Circumflex* are) is only put upon the last Syllable; and not then neither, except when an *Acute* falling upon the last is changed into a *Grave*; which is always done, saving in three Places before excepted; as, *ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ* *ἀνὴρ*.

Observe of these three Accents; 1. That an *Acute*, (which is never put upon the fourth Syllable from the end of a word) is plac'd upon the *Antepenultim*, when the last is short; upon the *Penultim*, when the last is long. 2. A *Circumflex* is put upon the *Penultim*, when the last is short.

Here note further, that an *Acute* and *Grave* are promiscuously put either upon a long or short Syllable: But a *Circumflex* always upon a long one by nature; which may be either a long *Diphthong*, a long *Vowel*, or a *common Vowel* made long both by Authority and Position, though sometimes without either; as, *πῶς*.

I. **T**HE Letters of the Alphabet, whether Vowels
or Diphthongs:

ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ

Or thus,

ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ, ॐ

II. The Articles *ô, ñ, oi, ai*; also *a'* for *ñ* or *oi*.

Except, 1. When they are put for π , 2π , 3π , 4π , 5π , 6π , 7π , 8π , 9π , 10π , 11π , 12π , 13π , 14π , 15π , 16π , 17π , 18π , 19π , 20π , 21π , 22π , 23π , 24π , 25π , 26π , 27π , 28π , 29π , 30π , 31π , 32π , 33π , 34π , 35π , 36π , 37π , 38π , 39π , 40π , 41π , 42π , 43π , 44π , 45π , 46π , 47π , 48π , 49π , 50π , 51π , 52π , 53π , 54π , 55π , 56π , 57π , 58π , 59π , 60π , 61π , 62π , 63π , 64π , 65π , 66π , 67π , 68π , 69π , 70π , 71π , 72π , 73π , 74π , 75π , 76π , 77π , 78π , 79π , 80π , 81π , 82π , 83π , 84π , 85π , 86π , 87π , 88π , 89π , 90π , 91π , 92π , 93π , 94π , 95π , 96π , 97π , 98π , 99π , 100π , 101π , 102π , 103π , 104π , 105π , 106π , 107π , 108π , 109π , 110π , 111π , 112π , 113π , 114π , 115π , 116π , 117π , 118π , 119π , 120π , 121π , 122π , 123π , 124π , 125π , 126π , 127π , 128π , 129π , 130π , 131π , 132π , 133π , 134π , 135π , 136π , 137π , 138π , 139π , 140π , 141π , 142π , 143π , 144π , 145π , 146π , 147π , 148π , 149π , 150π , 151π , 152π , 153π , 154π , 155π , 156π , 157π , 158π , 159π , 160π , 161π , 162π , 163π , 164π , 165π , 166π , 167π , 168π , 169π , 170π , 171π , 172π , 173π , 174π , 175π , 176π , 177π , 178π , 179π , 180π , 181π , 182π , 183π , 184π , 185π , 186π , 187π , 188π , 189π , 190π , 191π , 192π , 193π , 194π , 195π , 196π , 197π , 198π , 199π , 200π , 201π , 202π , 203π , 204π , 205π , 206π , 207π , 208π , 209π , 210π , 211π , 212π , 213π , 214π , 215π , 216π , 217π , 218π , 219π , 220π , 221π , 222π , 223π , 224π , 225π , 226π , 227π , 228π , 229π , 230π , 231π , 232π , 233π , 234π , 235π , 236π , 237π , 238π , 239π , 240π , 241π , 242π , 243π , 244π , 245π , 246π , 247π , 248π , 249π , 250π , 251π , 252π , 253π , 254π , 255π , 256π , 257π , 258π , 259π , 260π , 261π , 262π , 263π , 264π , 265π , 266π , 267π , 268π , 269π , 270π , 271π , 272π , 273π , 274π , 275π , 276π , 277π , 278π , 279π , 280π , 281π , 282π , 283π , 284π , 285π , 286π , 287π , 288π , 289π , 290π , 291π , 292π , 293π , 294π , 295π , 296π , 297π , 298π , 299π , 300π , 301π , 302π , 303π , 304π , 305π , 306π , 307π , 308π , 309π , 310π , 311π , 312π , 313π , 314π , 315π , 316π , 317π , 318π , 319π , 320π , 321π , 322π , 323π , 324π , 325π , 326π , 327π , 328π , 329π , 330π , 331π , 332π , 333π , 334π , 335π , 336π , 337π , 338π , 339π , 340π , 341π , 342π , 343π , 344π , 345π , 346π , 347π , 348π , 349π , 350π , 351π , 352π , 353π , 354π , 355π , 356π , 357π , 358π , 359π , 360π , 361π , 362π , 363π , 364π , 365π , 366π , 367π , 368π , 369π , 370π , 371π , 372π , 373π , 374π , 375π , 376π , 377π , 378π , 379π , 380π , 381π , $$

2. When δ of the Neuter Gender is put for σ as, Παῖδαν κλαίμεν δ ὁ γὰρ ἐστὶ παῖς. Π. χ.

III. The Adverbs ; (except it end, or come before, a full Point ; as, — *Adverbium d' e* —) and *ix*, when a Consonant follows, or a Vowel mark'd with a *lenis* ; as also *ix* before a Consonant, or when the next Vowel is asper'd ; as, *i quon*, &c. *ix* *ex d' i* &c.

IV. The Prepositions *in, at, by, on, and of*, except
be in the end of a Verse; as,

Amphibian 25

Ταῖς αὐτοῖς ἐκαυον. — Theoc. Eidy). 26.

V. The Conjunctions *et* and *atque*.

VI. По

VI. $\Pi\omega$ the Adverb when it signifies *some whither*, and not used interrogatively.

VII. By Ablation, i. e. the taking away of a Letter or Syllable; which is done either by *Apocope*, *Syncope*, or *Apheresis*.

CHAP. V.

Showing how many ways Accents are varied in the Greek, and their Place changed.

FOR the better understanding of this so necessary a Part of *Grammar*, I shall divide it into several distinct Heads, (for the better retaining of it in Memory) as follows,

I. By Inflection or Declining; as, $\pi\tau\epsilon\upsilon\mu\alpha$, $\pi\tau\epsilon\upsilon\mu\alpha\theta\epsilon$, &c. $\alpha\gamma\chi\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, $\alpha\gamma\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota$, &c.

Because, in the former place, a *Circumflex* is never used beyond the *Penultim*, and therefore is changed into an *Acute* according to the Rule foregoing: In the second Place, though the Accent remain the same, yet it is put upon another Syllable, for that an *Acute* is not put upon the *Antepenultim*, when the last is Long, as it is in $\alpha\gamma\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota$.

II. By varying the termination of one and the same word, in the *Nomnative Case*; as, $\sigma\kappa\lambda\eta\sigma\iota\sigma\iota$, $\sigma\kappa\lambda\eta\sigma\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$, &c.

III. By the Figure *Metaplasms*; as, $\alpha\delta\epsilon\sigma\iota$, $\alpha\delta\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$.

For when the last is long, (as 'tis in $\alpha\delta\epsilon\sigma\iota$) an *Acute* cannot regularly be put upon the *Antepenultim*; but α being changed into ι , which may be short

short; the Accent is also drawn back from the *Pennultim* to the *Antepennultim*, according to the General Rule.

IV. By cutting off of a Letter or Syllable by the Figure *Apostrophe*; as, ἐλεῖν ὑπολέπων, for ἐλεῖν ὑπολέπων.

Where the α in ἐλεῖν (upon which the Accent by right should be) being cut off by *Apostrophe*, it is put upon εἰν, lest the word should be destitute of any Accent at all.

V. By several Dialects; as for instance, in the vulgar way, μαῖε, *μαῖε* μαῖε.

VI. By variation of Signification, i. e. when the same word signifies two different things; as, μόνῃ, alone; μόνῃ, a Mansion, or Place of Abode.

VII. By Composition; as, πάντα, all; ἀπαντα, all together.

VIII. By the variation of Orthography; as, φιλοκέρδεια, φιλοκέρδεια. Here observe that such words do most generally vary according to this Rule, as are derived from μαθεῖν, παθεῖν, ἵσθαι and κέρδειν.

IX. By the Figure *Anadiplosis*; as, κίτλη for κίτλη.

X. By Syncope; as, χεῖρες for χεῖρες; κλεῖσμα for κλεῖσμα.

XI. By Diæresis; as, εἰσχεῖον for εἰσχεῖον.

XII. By Systole; as, χεῖ for χεῖ.

XIII. By Ellipsis; as, ὄλε for ὄλε.

XIV. By Prosthesis; as, εἶπα for εἶπα.

XV. By Proschematismus, or Paragoge; as, ἀδελφόν for ἀδελφόν.

XVI. By Diaſtole; as, ἔξω for ἔξω.

XVII. By Aphæresis; as, τίνος for τίνος.

XVIII. By an Enclitick following; as, ἀδελφόν for ἀδελφόν.

XIX. By

XIX. By Anastrophe; as, *Admiration for the first Verse.*

XX. By Metathesis; as, *Admiration for the second Verse.*

XXI. By Corréption or Production of one and the same word for Verse sake; as, *Long if long, or Short if short.*

Now that I may create the willing Reader as little trouble as possible, I shall here subjoin a short Explication of the preceeding Figures; as imagining that every Youth, to whose Hands this Tract may come, may not yet have got a right understanding of the same.

1. *Anadiplosis*, is when the same word in the end of a Verse or Sentence, is repeated in the beginning of the next; as,

Sic Tityrus Orpheum,
Orpheus in Silvio, &c. Virg.

As also the Duplication of the first Consonant with the Addition of a Vowel for Sounds sake, as may be seen in the Example.

2. *Syncope*, is when a Letter or Syllable is taken out of the middle of a Word, for Verse sake, or otherwise.

3. *Diarexis*, is when Two Syllables are made of one.

4. *Synalepha*, is when a Syllable, by nature long, is made short.

5. *Ellipsis*, is when something either in the sense or composition of the Word is not expressed.

6. *Prothesis*, adds a Letter or Syllable to the beginning of a Word.

7. *Prosche*,

7. *Proschematismus* or *Paragoge*, is when something is added in the end of a word.

8. *Diastrafe* makes a short Syllable long.

9. *Apharefis* is the contrary to *Prosthesis*, taking a Letter or Syllable from the beginning of a word.

10. *Anastrophe* sets a word or words after, which should go before.

11. *Metathesis*, is when a Letter is transposed or misplaced.

See all these verified in their respective Examples.

CHAP. VI.

Standing Rules for the true Accenting of most words in the Greek in a very plain way, not hitherto extant. Being a fuller Illustration of Chap. III. and V.

1. **T**HE Second Syllable from the End of a word being short, as is also the Last, if there be an Accent upon the same, it shall be an Acute; as,

2. If the Last Syllable be by nature long, the Accent must not be put upon the Antepenultim; as,

Except from hence *Ἀντίκω Ιονίε* for *Ἀντίκω*; and some Atticisms; as, *ἰσχυρός*, *ἰσχυρά*, &c.

3. Whether the Penultim be long or short, before the last by nature long, if it have an Accent upon it, it shall be an Acute; as, *ἄλκιμος*, *ἀσχυρός*, &c.

4. If upon the last Syllable, being short, there fall an Accent, it shall be an Acute; as, *ὄντις*.

Here

Here observe, That every Acute upon the last is turned into a Grave, except as before excepted in Chap. III. which see.

1. Take special Notice, That when an Acute falls upon the Penultim of any word, which by inflection increases, it remains upon the same Letter, though it, by such inflection or conjugation, be the Antepenultim; as, βάλλω, βάλλουσιν, *βάλλουσιν*, *βάλλουσιν*.

2. Note, That when the Acute is upon the Antepenultim in any word in its thesis, which by inflection or conjugation increases, the Acute remains not upon the same Letter or Syllable, but is removed to the next Vowel or Syllable following it; as, ἀνίσταμαι, ἀνίσταμαι; because an Accent is never put beyond the Antepenultim Syllable.

3. Observe, That if a word Circumflex'd upon the Penultim do increase by inflection, it is changed into an Acute, but remains upon the same Letter; as, οἶμα, οἶμα; because a Circumflex, is never placed beyond the Penultim Syllable, save in some few Compounds, as may be seen in Chap. III. and below.

4. A short Syllable, or one made long only by position, is not capable of a Circumflex; but that only which is long by Nature, or both by Position and Nature; as, γλαῦκος, γῆρας, βρωσις, ἀνδρῆς, γῆ, γλαῦκος, μάλας, πικρὸς.

6. If the Penultim be long by Nature, and the Ultim short, or long only by Position, if it have any Accent it shall be a Circumflex, if the word be simple,

simple, and not compound; as, *ἀέρον, χοίριξ*. If it be compound it is Acuted; as, *ἄρτι, ἴσθι, ποίησιν*.

Note, That seemingly contrary to all Rule, a Circumflex is put upon the Antepenultim in some words; viz. *ἐντολῇ, ὄντι, ὄντιν, &c.* But here *ῆ, ῆ, &c.* are to be taken separately, as the Genitive, Dative, &c. Cases of the Article *ἐν, ᾧ, ῖ, and ῷ*, with the Cases coming thereof, as an Enclitick.

7. Every final Diphthong, if it receive an Accent, shall be Circumflex'd; except *ῆν* and *ῖν*.

Observe that *ae* and *oi* in the end of words, where a Consonant does not follow, with respect to accenting, are reckon'd short, so that the Accent by inflexion does not vary; as, *ἀνδραποδῆς, ἀνδραποδῆς*.

1. Except from this Observation, Adverbs in *ae* and *oi*; as, *οἷοι, ποσὶ πολλὰ*.
2. Except the Third Persons singular in the Optative Moods; as, *ποπῆι, ποιήσῃ, &c.*
3. Except Dative Cases in *u* by Contraction, which are always long; as, *αἰσὶν, αἰσὶν*; and the Vocative Case of the same; as, *αἰσὶν*.
4. Except, according to some, of the Dative Case of the Pronoun.

8. When an Acute happens upon the last Syllable of the Nominative Case being short, the Oblique Cases coming of the same that end in a long Syllable receive a Circumflex; as, *ὄντι, ὄντι, ὄντι, ὄντι, &c.* This to be understood of such words as do not increase by declining.

9. When a word ending in a long syllable is grav'd, and does increase in the Genitive Case, the same

same Syllable instead of a Grave, shall receive a Circumflex; as, ἱλαῶν, ἱλαῶντος. some would not have this to be understood of Monosyllables, though I confess I cannot conceive their Reasons for it, neither do they give us any.

10. From every contract made of an Acute and a Grave, is produced a Circumflex; as, πῶς, πῶς; ἀνδρῶν, ἀνδρῶν. Except in two Cases only: 1. The Accusative Case of the fourth Declension of Contracts, αἰδῶ, αἰδῶ; λίσσῃ, λίσσῃ. And, 2. The Duals in ο, contracted of ὁραῖ and ὄρα; as, ὁρῶ, ὄρα.

11. By the Contraction of a Grave and an Acute, the same Accent remains as before Contraction, γέρας, γέρας; μαρμαίω, μαρμαίω; except only the Poets, who in such Contractions draw back the Accent to be upon the first Syllable; as, βέας, γέρας, ῥέμας, &c.

12. In any word where there is a Contraction, provided the Accent happen not upon the Syllables contracted, the Accent remains the same as before Contraction; as, τίχῃ, τίχῃ.

Except, 1. Some few Ionicks, that are names of Metals; as, χαλκῇ, χαλκῇ.

2. Some signifying Colour and Matter; as, λίαν, λίαν.

13. All Monosyllables of the Neuter Gender are Circumflex'd; as, πῶρ, πῶρ; except ῶ: And all Monosyllables made by contraction, of what Gender soever, are also Circumflex'd; as, πῶρ.

14. When by *Paragoge* a Syllable is added at the end of a word, the Accent remains upon the same Letter as before addition; as, σίμωπι for σίμω: provided it be not upon the Antepenultim before; as, βραχύνω, not βραχύνω: or come before the Syllable added; as, ἐπένωπι for ἐπένω.

15. All

15. All long Monosyllables, made so by the Figure *Aphæresis*, are Circumflex'd ; as, ἴκνω, ἴκνη, ἴκη; by *Aphæresis*, βῆν, βῆς, βῆ, &c. But if a short Monosyllable suffer an *Aphæresis*, it shall be an *Acute*.

16. When any word suffers by the Figure *Syncope*, it either draws back its Accent or changes it ; as, δόξαῖς for δόξαες ; πρῶτε for πρῶτη.

17. Nouns made Monosyllables long by the Figure *Apocope*, are Circumflex'd ; as, σῶ for σῶμα ; τῆ for τῆς. But if the Penultim by such Contraction, be long by Nature, and the Ultim short, that which before Apocopating was an *Acute* shall be a Circumflex, and reduced ; as, αὔρο for αὐρός. And if the Syllable be cut off whereon the Accent lay, it shall be put upon one of the remaining Syllables of the word, consonant to Grammar Rule ; as σῶμα, for σωματικός.

18. Compound Nouns do most commonly draw back the Accent to the Connexion of the Composition, or to the Letter where the words compounded coalesce ; as, παράδοσις.

This Rule is chiefly to be observed in Nouns compounded with these Particles, α, εν, συ ; or with a Preposition if the Ultim be short ; as, ἀλοιμος, ὕληος, δύσκολος, σύμμιχτος, σύμμιχτος.

19. Every word, having its proper Accent cut off by *Apostrophe*, draws back its Accent to another Syllable of the same word most agreeable to Rule ; as, παλαι for παλαιά. Only all Prepositions totally lose their Accents by such Contraction ; as, κατ', μετ', παρ', &c.

Verbs ending in ο (if they be not Contractions) have the next foregoing Vowel always acuted ; as, ὑβείζω.

Words ending in υς are most commonly Graved ; as, γερνύς, ἐρνύς, &c.

Fi-
ter
on,
rich
Cir-
and
it
of
71,

aw
fi-
n-

n-
a
e.

ff
r
e
e
:
;

[illegible]

αἰωνυμία	αἰσιοπώλις	βραδύτης
αἰωνυμιά	Αρειοπώριος	βρογχία
αἰμῖον	Αρειοπώριος	βρογχία
αἰμῖον	αἰδμα	
αἰμῶνις	αἰδμα	
αἰμῶνις	Ἀσκληπιόρ	
αἰμῶνις	Ἀσκληπιείον	Γαῖθ
ἀνασταμψίρας	αἰσυρον	γαῖδς
ἀνασταμψίρας	αἰσυρόν	γαῖδς
ἀνδρῆς	ἀπῆγας	γαῖσθ
ἀνδρῆς	ἀπῆγας	γαλλδς
ἀνθ	ἀπῆγας	γαλλθ
ἀνθ	ἀχλὺ	γάρρον
ἀνθσταια	ἀχλὺ	γαρνόν
ἀνοπαῖα	ἀχρεῖθ	γαυσός
ἀνίπεις	ἀχρεῖθ	γαῦσθ
ἀνίπεις		γῆγλυμός
ἀνίπεις	B	γῆγλυμός
ἀνίπεις		Γιδιόν
ἀνίπεις	Βαῖον	Γιδιόν
ἀνίπεις	βαίων	γλαυξ
ἀνίπεις	βαλιδς	γλαυξ
ἀνίπεις	βαλῖος	γλίχρθ
ἀνίπεις	Βανδῖς	γλιχρῖς
ἀνίπεις	Βανδῖς	γρῆρσ
ἀνίπεις	βολείον	γρῆρσ
ἀνίπεις	βόλσιον	γῆλθ
ἀνίπεις	βομβυλιδς	γυλδς
ἀνίπεις	βομβύλιος	γυμνοπαῖα
ἀνίπεις	βόρθ	γυμνοπαῖα
ἀνίπεις	βορδς	γῆπ
ἀνίπεις	βύβαλις	γῆπ
ἀνίπεις	βύβαλις	
ἀνίπεις	βραδύτης	

in the Antepenultim; as, *Amor, Sacerdos, triquet.*
Signifying *Amor* they are Graved; as, *Amor, tri-*
quor, Sacerdos, &c.

Notwithstanding several very good Authors are of quite different Opinions herein, 'tis but *de l'opinion commune*; however I have followed the more approved.

3. Words compounded with *an* coming of *anīna* are grave; as, *anānīda*, falling from on high. But if it come of *anāna*, it is acuted in the Penultim; as, *anānīna*, flying on high.

II. Of Original. As, ἀναγνώρις, that may be ex-
tracted; ἀναγνώρις, single; ἀναγνώρις, salubrious: And ἀναγνώρις, in-
tractable; ἀναγνώρις, innavigable; ἀναγνώρις, without
Woolves.

III. Of Quantity: As, *Βασιλῆα*, a Kingdom; *Βασίλισσα*, a Queen. Most words also of two Syllables whose Penultima is Doubtful, if short, are *ἄσπετος*, if long, Circumflexed; as, *ἄσπετος*, *ἄσπετος*.

IV. OF Declension: As,

Here follows a Catalogue of such Words as are both Proper and Common Names, which, for distinction, are mark'd with a various Accent: P. Not signifying the Greek Word to be a Proper Name.

<p>A Cds., A Fool.</p> <p>A ACas, a Proper Name</p>	<p>a Brother</p> <p>P. N.</p> <p>An Athenian</p> <p>En dit</p> <p>a Sheep-fold</p> <p>K 3</p>
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ἄλλοι, P. N.	ἄλλοι, noble
ἄλλοι, various	ἄλλοι, P. N.
ἄλλοι, P. N.	ἄλλοι, E.
ἄλλοι, a Physician	ἄλλοι, A Willow Tree
ἄλλοι, P. N.	ἄλλοι, the great Bear
ἄλλοι, the point of a Spear	ἄλλοι, hope
ἄλλοι, the name of a River	ἄλλοι, P. N.
ἄλλοι, old	ἄλλοι, landable
ἄλλοι, Apollo	ἄλλοι, P. N.
ἄλλοι, a Conclave	ἄλλοι, glorious
ἄλλοι, P. N.	ἄλλοι, P. N.
ἄλλοι, idle	ἄλλοι, gay, flourishing
ἄλλοι, Argus, Jo's Keeper	ἄλλοι, P. N.
ἄλλοι, a Star	ἄλλοι, strong
ἄλλοι, the name of a City	ἄλλοι, P. N.
ἄλλοι, brightness	ἄλλοι, H.
ἄλλοι, a Woman's name	ἄλλοι, Belonging to Euro
ἄλλοι, dismissal	ἄλλοι, P. N.
ἄλλοι, the name of an Isle	ἄλλοι, a Stable
ἄλλοι, smooth	ἄλλοι, P. N.
ἄλλοι, P. N.	ἄλλοι, a Place where wheat
B	grow
ἄλλοι, little	ἄλλοι, P. N.
ἄλλοι, P. N.	ἄλλοι, H.
ἄλλοι, a threshold	ἄλλοι, strong
ἄλλοι, P. N.	ἄλλοι, P. N.
ἄλλοι, a Bud	ἄλλοι, fruit
ἄλλοι, P. N.	ἄλλοι, P. N.
Γ	ἄλλοι, bending downward
Γλαυκός, Grey-ey'd	ἄλλοι, P. N.
Γλαυκός, P. N.	ἄλλοι, Wax
ἄλλοι, Δ	ἄλλοι, P. N.
ἄλλοι, The neck	ἄλλοι, famous
ἄλλοι, the name of a City	ἄλλοι, A

Κλαῖτ⊙, P. N.
 παρωνδῖ, exalted
 Κέρων⊙, P. N.
 κραινός, Barber-like
 Κίεμ⊙, P. N.
 κούτῃ, famous
 Κύλτ⊙, P. N.

Λ

Λαγός, An Hare
 Λάγος, P. N.
 λευκός, white
 Λαῦκ⊙, P. N.
 ληναῖος, a Wine Press
 Λήναϊός, P. N.
 ληγός, jarring
 Λίγος, a Ligurian
 λωτός, a Lote Tree
 Λώτος, P. N.

M

Μαλακός, Soft
 Μάλακος, P. N.
 μαλαμπός, black
 Μαλέρωτ⊙, P. N.

N

Νησί, an Isle
 Νησί, P. N.

Ξ

Ξανδός, yellow
 Ξάνθ⊙, P. N.
 Ξανών, a Spittle
 Ξάνων, P. N.
 Ξυδός, yellow
 Ξύθ⊙, P. N.

O

Όξ, Food
 Όξ, P. N.
 όρειον, a Stable for Asses
 Όρειον, P. N.
 όρθός, right
 Όρθ⊙, P. N.

Π

Παρθενική, a Virgin
 Παρθενική, P. N.
 πολυμαρκής, able to do much
 Πολυμάρκης, P. N.
 πολυκλειδός, very famous
 Πολύκλειτος⊙, P. N.
 περσική, a little Court yard
 Περσική, P. N.
 πυλῆ, one without doors
 Πύλῆ, P. N.
 πυρρός, red
 Πύρρ⊙, P. N.

P

Ρήμη, Violence
 Ρήμη, P. N.
 ροζή, a place where Roses
 grow: a Rosary
 Ροζή, P. N.
 ρομή, a wain beam
 Ρύμ⊙, P. N.

Σ

Στρατός, an Army
 Στρατός, P. N.
 Στρατός, P. N.
 Στρατία, P. N.

σφαλις, a deceiver

Σφαλις, P. N.

Τρώες, a Trojan

Τῶρες, P. N.

Τεχον, a rough place

Τεχον, P. N.

τυς, cheese

Τύς, P. N.

Φαιδός, Masculine, Glad

Φαιδός, Feminine, Glad

Φαιδός, P. N.

Φαίδρα, P. N.

φοινίς, a Palm-Tree

Φοινίς, P. N.

Sometimes, though seldom, used in the Oblique Cases; as,

ὤψ } the Countenance

ὤψ } P. N.

This Alphabetical Table contains all Substantives and Adjectives, which being the same in Pronunciation, do yet differ in Accent: The Accent of the Adjective being generally put upon the Last.

ἄγων, a Contest

ἄγων, leading

ἄιδος, hot

ἄιδος, heat

φεισίς, care

Φεισίς, P. N.

φυλακή, custody

Φυλακή, P. N.

Χία, a Serpent's Den

Χία, P. N.

χιών, Snow

Χιών, P. N.

Χλιδών, a Bracelet

Χλιδών, P. N.

χρηστός, good

Χρηστός, P. N.

Ψυχρός, Cold

Ψυχρός, P. N.

αἰδώς, calm

αἰδώς, an Hoar-frost

αἰνός, eternal

αἰνός, praise

αἰπός,

ὑψος, high
 ὕψος, height
 Ἀλυσμινός, P. N.
 ἁλυσμινός, healed
 Ἀλυσμινός, P. N.
 ἁλυσμινός, helping
 Ἀρηγών, an helper
 Ἀρηγών, P. N.
 ἀφραδύς, abounding, with
 Daffadils
 ἀφραδύς, a Daffadil
 Βατός, Passable
 βάτος, a Bramble
 βεός, mortal
 βεός, corruption
 Γονός, fruitful
 γόνος, off-spring
 γυός, crooked
 γυός, a whirling
 Δανός, Dry
 δανός, a gift
 δανός, cruel
 δανός, a kind of Cup
 Λεξιδύς, a receptacle
 Λεξιδύς, taking
 Λυός, full of Whirlings
 Λυός, a Whirl-pool
 Λυός, long
 Λυός, pulse
 Εἰκόν, an Image
 εἰκόν, yielding
 ἐκτός, cast up by Vomit
 ἔμετος, a Vomit
 ἐτός, true

ἔτος, a year
 Θαμβός, astonished
 θάμβος, astonishment
 Δερμός, hide
 δέρμα, lupines
 Ἰλλός, Squint Eye'd
 Ἰλλός, the Eye
 Καλός, Good
 καλός, a Cable
 καρκαλός, a Fox's Skin
 καρκαλός, a Fox
 κάρ, the Heart
 κάρ, Fate
 κληός, allotted
 κληός, a Lot
 κλυός, sleep
 κλίος, steepness
 κρυός, Whistle
 κρύος, the small Throat
 κρυός, that may be
 brandish'd
 κρύδελος, a Fig Tree
 κρύδελος, strong
 κρύτατος, the name of a herb
 κυρτός, crooked
 κύρτος, a sort of Net
 κυρτός, bunch-backed
 Κύρος, P. N.
 κύρος, a bunch in the back
 Λαός, sweet
 λαός, a Sea-Mew
 λοχός, big with young
 λόχος, a Cohort
 Μάδης, smooth

μείλας, an Ointment to
 take away Hair
 μασαλάς, rare morsels
 γάρτος, a sort of Ornament
 Νάρτης, a Fool
 γένος, an Uncle
 ὄνος, Slothful
 ὄνος, sloth
 ἀγέλης, an Ass driver
 ἀγέλης, a wild Ass
 Πικρὰ λυγρὰ, bitter
 ὀφθαλμῶν, an Herb to call
 ποτὶς, potable
 πῖος, a drinking
 τυφλός, blind
 σκληρός, hard of flesh
 Σοφός, quick
 ἄρτα, the Herb Nard
 ἀποδὸν Ἀπὸ, the
 ὄνος, a kind of Fish
 ὄνος, any thing eatable
 ὄνος, Wheat
 σπῆρμα, a Cable
 ὄνος, Town
 ὄνος, astringent

These five following vary both Accent and Spirit

ὄνος, Chaff
 ὄνος, a shrub
 ὄνος, a Fool
 ὄνος, a Cohort

ὄνος, Gain
 Τάχος, Thick
 πάχος, thickness
 τομὴς, cutting
 τίμησ, a piece
 ὄνος, Bright
 ὄνος, glass
 ὄνος, crook-backed
 ὄνος, a bunch in the back
 ὄνος, Hydropleat
 ὄνος, the Droplet
 ὄνος, Hunch-back'd
 ὄνος, wreathing
 φέρει, fruitful
 φέρει, tribute
 φως, light
 φως, a man
 ὄνος, ancient
 ὄνος, indigested matter
 ὄνος, nimble
 ὄνος, a Starling
 ὄνος, cruel
 ὄνος, a shoulder
 ὄνος, pale
 ὄνος, paleness

ὄνος, a nail
 οἰατὴς, having much hair
 οἰατὴς P. N.

These

These Nouns following differ both in Accent and Signification. Alphabetically thus :

Α

Ἀγανός, mild
 ἀγανός, broken
 ἄγν, admiration
 ἄγν, fraction
 ἀγλαίος, belonging to
 an Herd
 ἀγίλαιος, rude
 ἀγοραίος, belonging to a Court
 ἀγροίαιος, the day of trial
 ἄγρος, a Captain
 ἄγος, veneration
 ἀδελός, calm
 ἀδελός, stuffed
 ἀδελός, innocent
 ἄδελός, an Inhabitant of
 the Mountain
 αἶμα, a Grove
 αἶμα, the neck
 αἶμα, grown to maturity
 αἶμα, fasting
 ἀλαβή, smother
 ἀλάβη, a Coal
 ἀλαλήτος, clamour, noise
 ἀλάλητος, unspeakable
 ἄλτος, nimble
 ἄλτος, Hire or Wages

Ἀμφότερος, both
 Ἀμφότερος, P. N.
 Ἀνθεα, P. N.
 ἀνθεα, hours
 ἀραιός, devout
 ἀραιός, small
 Ἀερίος, a Wind so called
 ἀργός, swift
 ἀργός, white
 ἀργός, a Serpent
 ἀρκός, a Bear
 ἀρκός, help
 ἀρνεός, belonging to a
 Sheep
 ἀρνεός, an old Sheep
 ἀρνεός, the name of a
 month
 ἀρεός, profitableness
 ἀρεός, a Meadow
 ἀρπαγός, Rapine
 ἀρπαγός, an Harpy
 αὐλήτης, a Piper
 αὐλήτης, an Hostler
 αὐλός, a Pavillion
 αὐλός, P. N.

Βασις, Diverſe or ſwift
 Βαλις, the name of an Horſe
 Βαλις, blind
 Βάχων, Colts-foot
 Βαχών, a little cough
 Βίθ, life
 Βοδς, a bow
 Βανος, a brand quenched
 Βλίνθ, a Fiſh
 Βλῆχων, Fern
 Βαυχών, a ſort of pulſe
 Βουδξ, a Goad
 Βένανξ, gored by an Ox
 Βούχθ, a kind of locuſt
 Βουος, a Cryer
 Βουος, depth
 Βούθθ, fine Flax

Γαυλθ, a kind of Ship
 Γαυλθ, a milk-pail
 Γαυλθ, ridiculous
 Γέλουθ, joſe
 Γρίθ } a Griffin
 Γρίθ }
 Γιυνθ, Oak Stumps

Δαυλθ, Hairy
 Δαυλθ, a Fire-brand
 Διμος, fatneſs
 Δῆμθ, a People
 Διμος, a beam
 Διμος, an opinion
 Ε
 Ηλθ, a Bridle

Ηλδς, weight
 Ηλδς, poiſonous
 Ηλθθ, a wild Olive
 Ηλθς, mercy
 Ηλδς, a dreſſer
 Ηλδς, an Arrival
 Ηλδς, P. N.
 Ηλθθ, P. N.
 Ηλθθ, twiſted Thread
 Ηλθθς, famous
 Ηλθθς, caſt out
 Ηλθθς, obnoxious
 Ηλθθς, of an eaſe aſcent
 Ζωθ, Life
 Ζωθ, Cream

Θάλθς, Flouriſhing
 Θαλθς, pure
 Θαλάμθ, a part in Ships
 Θαλάμθ, the Grove of the
 Dioſcori
 Διθ, a Goddeſs
 Διθ, an aſpect
 Διθς, a round ſort of
 Building
 Διθς, filth
 Διθς, Generation
 Διθς, a Stallion
 Διθς, a mortar
 Διθς, the Life Tree
 Διθς, the mind
 Διθς, Thyme

σῦρος, a Crown

δῦρος, a Spear

ῥός, a Dart

ῥος, one

ῥπος, a Mouse-trap

ῥπος, a pressure

ῥφος, Cork

ῥφς, Ivy

ῥως, the Rainbow

ῥεῖς, Ointment.

K

καδαπός, Bound

καδαπός, knit together

καδαίς, every one

καδαίς, dismissing

καδαίς, Time

καδαίς, Thread or Yarn

καδαίς, a Canker worm

καδαίς, crookedness

καδαίς, a Guest

καδαίς, that dissolveth

καδαίς, polished

καδαίς, out-dated

καδαίς, dead

καδαίς, worthy of Care

καδαίς, Wealth

καδαίς, a kind of Herb

καδαίς, a Grasshopper

καδαίς, a Cock

καδαίς, a Pillar

καδαίς, a multitude of worms

καδαίς, a Bough

καδαίς, one who carries
a Spear.

καδαίς, a little Hill

καδαίς, the Spoke of a Cart

καδαίς, a Sphere

καδαίς, Theft

καδαίς, lamentation

καδαίς, the Teeth call'd
the Grinders.

καδαίς, a fart

καδαίς, a Boaster

καδαίς, belonging to a Crow

καδαίς, a kind of Fish

καδαίς, a Magpie

καδαίς, a sort of Fishes

καδαίς, help

καδαίς, noise, clamour

καδαίς, a People so call'd

καδαίς, the younger Ouretes

καδαίς, Glory

καδαίς, Reproach.

A

αδαίς, a taking hold of

αδαίς, an excusing

αδαίς, a Wine Press

αδαίς, Wool

αδαίς, Prayers

αδαίς, a Gate

αδαίς, dirty water

αδαίς, a bath or font

αδαίς, a willow

αδαίς, a kind of press

αδαίς, of a Woolf

αδαίς, terrible

M
Μαλινός, Kind
μαλινός, made of Ash
μολιπτικός, one fully per-
 swaded of a thing
μολιπτός, one that may
 be perswaded
μυάσων, an Herb growing
 in *Egypt*
μυάσων, a kind of measure
μυήρ, dishonest
μυχθής, laborious
μυχθής, the lowing of an Ox
μύαα, a repository
μυμός, dumb
μυμός, impure
μυμός, Sugar-cakes
μύλλος, mullets
μυείας, infinite: plural
μύμιας, ten thousand
μύμιας, an Ant
μύμιας, fear

N
Νέος, New
νέος, a fresh Pasture
νός, an Isle
νός, a spinning
νός, bastardy
νός, Bastards goods
νομικός, living within Bounds
νόμιμος, lawful
νόμος, a Law

νός, a Pasture
νύμφος, a Bride
νύμφος, belonging to a
 Bride.

Ο
ὄγμος, a Furrow
ὄγμος, *Hercules*
ὄος, onely
ὄος, the name of a People
ὄλίζων, the less
ὄλίζων, P. N.
ὄλμιον, a little Vessel
ὄλμιον, the Radder of a
 Ship
ὄρμος, a Station
ὄρμος, a shoe-string
ὄρος, a Mountain
ὄρος, whey
ὄρος, whey
ὄρος, a part of the body
ὄρος, a Keeper
ὄρος, a Bee-Hive

Π
Παιδιά, Play
παιδιά, discipline
Παιών, one of *Pamonia*
Παῖος, an Epithet proper
 to *Apollo*
πιδνός, one that bindeth
πιδνός, bound
πιδνός, a Field
πιδνός, a small Fetter

πιδνός

πεντήρ, the fifth
 πενήτης, sent
 ὀψιδήρ, heavy
 ὀψιδήρ, a Pyrate
 πηδός, the broad part
 of an Oar

πῆδ', a Beech-Tree
 πίν, filth
 πίν, a filthy man; a
 Pine-Tree

πλεών, more
 πλεών, a year
 πλυνός, a bath
 πλύν, one that bathes
 πονηρός, wicked
 πόνηρ, laborious
 πότης, a drinker
 πότης, drink
 περχών, a little Vessel
 περχοί, a Flood-Gate
 Πυδών, P. N.
 πύδων, the name of a

Serpent

πωλίον, a Chicken

πώλιον, a Coup

P

ῥοιά, a Pomegranate
 ῥοία, a place where Hor-
 ses tumble

Σάρεθ', one of Sands
 σαρεθ', a sort of Fish

σάρεθ', lustful
 σαρών, a Net
 σήλαι, Bar-rings
 σήλαι, cyphers in writing
 σχάφι, a Skiff
 σχάφι, a digging
 σκίρ, a swelling
 σκίρ, a little sharp stone
 σκίρ, a Lions whelp
 σκυμνός, a whelp of any
 other Animal

σκνιφός, sparing
 σκνίφ, darkness
 σπιδών, an Eunuch
 σπιδών, Contraction
 σαφύλη, a Grape
 σαφύλη, a Perpendicular
 σεσθίον, a little Sparrow
 σεσθίον, Asparagus
 συνεργός, a co-worker
 σύνεργ', an helper

T

τέρεπ', the manner of a
 think

τερεπός, a whip

τέρεχ', a race

τερεχός, a wheel, running

τυφών, P. N.

τυφών, a whirl-wind

Y

Υδρείον, a little brook

υδρείον, a small bucket

φάινον, a little Torch
 φάνον, a sort of Herb
 φάος, an Isle
 φάος, a Garment
 φαρμακον, one hurt by me-
 dicine
 φαρμακον, a Dyer's Shop
 φάσις, a word
 φάσις, P. N.
 φιλῖος, a Lover
 φιλῖος, a Thief
 φίλον, made of Reeds
 φίλον, a friend
 φρίξον, a Trifler
 φρίξον, trifles
 φρεν, one of the same
 Court
 φρεν, an Alderman
 φυγή, flight

φύσις, nature
 φουξ, theft
 φουξ, investigation

χαλῖον, Brass
 χαλῖον, P. N.
 χαῖλον, the Lip
 χαῖλος, Provinder
 χῆ, a Serpent's Den
 χῆ, shoos
 χί, an Isle so called
 χί, an Inhabitant of
 the Isle

ψία, Joy
 ψία, a Fox
 ψυχῆ, the Soul
 ψυχή, a Butterfly

These four differ both in Accent and Spirit.

ἔδῃς, voracious
 ἔδῃς, a seat

ἔλῃ, belonging to a marsh
 ἔλῃς, a Dormouse

*These few following differ in Accent and Spirit, and have
an, Subscript.*

ἄδῃς, Unpleasant
 ἄδῃς, Hell
 ἄδῃς, mud
 ἄδῃς, a singing

κλῃδῃς, an heap
 κλῃδῃς, an hedge
 λαγῃδῃς, an Hare
 λαγῃδῃς, of an Hare

πατῃδῃς,

πατὴρ, a step-father
 πατρῷον, fatherly

ᾠόν, an Egg
 φῶν, a Dining Room

Many Adjectives of the Neuter and Feminine Gender differ from Substantives in Accent, and sometimes in Spirit. Of which sort are these few following:

Feminines.

* ἄσπερ, Thick
 ἄσπερ, P. N.
 αἰψεία, high
 αἰψεία, P. N.
 γαλήνη, Calm
 γαλήνη, tranquillity
 γλαυκὰ, grey
 γλαυκὰ, P. N.
 Δολιχὴ, Long
 Δολιχὴ, P. N.
 Ἐχθρὰ, Envious
 Ἐχθρὰ, hatred

Θερμὴ, hot
 Θερμὴ, heat
 Κακὴ, Evil
 κακὴ, malice
 κίττρα, yellow
 κίττρα, P. N.
 Λιπαρὰ, Fat
 Λιπαρὰ, P. N.
 Μόνη, Alone
 μόνη, delay
 Σπερσὴ, Sowed
 σπέρσῃ, a little Rope.

Neuters.

Ζῶν, Living
 ζῶν, a living Creature
 Καλόν, Fair
 κῆλον, wood
 κηλόν, dry

κῆλον, a dart
 πᾶν, all
 Πᾶν, the God Pan
 πολόν, white
 πολόν, an Herb

Innumerable words notwithstanding, being of a different manner of declining, have different Accents; as, *Κλειώ*, Clio, *καλῶ* I celebrate; *ἡ* or *ἥ* hers; *ἡ* he or she was; *ῆ*, to this woman; *ἡ* the Article, &c.

PROSODIA.

CHAP. I.

Of the Quantity of Syllables; a thing chiefly to be considered in Accenting of Words.

HAVING given brief, but general Rules for *accenting*, I thought it would be altogether Superfluous to descend to particulars, (according to the common track of those that have writ of *Accents*, making a Book of considerable Bulk of that which might better and more intelligibly be comprized in a sheet or two;) and therefore have here subjoined a short, but comprehensive *Prosodia*, whereby the Quantity of any Syllable may be learn'd; so that, with the help thereof, and the preceeding plain and easie Directions, any ordinary Capacity may quickly attain to that perfection of Accenting Greek as cannot be learned by any others that have treated thereof.

Prosodia is that part of Grammar, that teacheth the true Pronunciation of Words, according to the length or shortness of their Syllables: Of which immediately.

Every

Every Syllable is either *Long*, *Short* or *Common*; which you will find fully explain'd before, and therefore I shall forbear it here, and proceed to the thing promised.

General Rules.

1. The last Syllable of every Verse is either long or short at pleasure; but if the same Syllable happen in the middle or beginning of a Verse, it is long or short according to the true Quantity of the same by Grammar Rule.

2. Every Syllable Circumflex'd or Contracted is Long; as, *μῆτις, γαῖα, γαῖα.*

3. Every Syllable (as is hinted in the beginning) wherein is found *α*, *η*, or any of the Diphthongs, is long by nature, though a single Consonant or a Vowel follow; as, *ἄνθρωπος, ἡμέρα, ἡμέρα, &c.*

4. *ε* and *ο* are naturally short, if a single Consonant (or Vowel) follow.

5. A doubtful Vowel, viz. *α*, *ι*, or *υ*, being loosed from the other Vowel that is join'd with them to make a Diphthong, is generally short by such Resolution; as, *μαῖς* for *μαῖς*.

6. Every Vowel, whether long or short, shall be long, if two Consonants, or a double one, follow, either in the same word, or in the latter end of the one, and beginning of the next; as, *ἄνθρωπος, ἡμέρα.*

Ποῦς λίαν, ἔσθ' ὁ δόξα, ἡμέρα δὲ χύμας.
Δεν δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς πύξης μὲν αὐτῆς.

Except when a mute preceeds a liquid, (viz. *λ, μ, ν, ρ, σ*.) in the same word; then a short Vowel going before them, is render'd indifferent, i. e. either long

long or short ; as, *δρυμαλλίζων, ἐβαλομένης, πλεονέχης,* &c.

7. Words of any other Language, Greekified, are of an uncertain or indifferent Quantity.

8. Various Dialects do vary Quantity, as particularly *α*, which the *Dores* use for *η*, is always long ; as, *αὐδὲ* for *ἡδὲ* ; but when the *Iones* use it for *η*, they make it short ; as, *ἰσμε, ἰσμεν,* &c.

General Rules for the Quantity of doubtful Vowels.

1. A doubtful Vowel, in the connexion of a Compound word, is for the most part short ; as, *μυλῶσα* of *μύρον* and *ἀλλοῦς* ; *λοσιμῆς, μαθήματα,* &c.

2. The Particles *α, ζα, αει, ιει, και* and *σο* in composition, make their doubtful Vowel short, unless the following Syllable hinder it ; as, *ἄρομα, ζάβη, αἰδύλος, εἰςάλος, βεράριος,* &c.

3. *I* in Gemminations, is short ; as in *πταίνω, διδύμι,* &c.

4. The doubtful Vowel in a Preposition, if Position follow it not, is short ; as, *Διὰ, πρὶ, ἐν.*

5. The Quantity of a doubtful Vowel in the Primitive is retain'd in its Possessive ; and if the last Syllable in the Masculine be long or short, that Syllable is the same in the Feminine ; as, *πῆς, πῶσι.*

6. Participles of the Active Voice of the masculine Gender have the last Syllable always long ; but the Feminine, if it end in *α*, and every Nenter (not contracted) except the second future (*τὸ φάσθην*) is short.

7. Every Participle of the Feminine Gender and of the Active Voice, hath the Penultim, or last but one, long.

8. A doubtful Vowel beginning the *Thema*, is generally short, though it be many times produced in the *Præterits*, by reason of the *Augmentum*.

9. A doubtful Vowel in the end of Nouns of the Neuter Gender, that are not contracts, is short.

10. Nouns of the Masculine or Feminine Gender produce the last, if they end in an immutable Consonant, though the Vowel be short or doubtful: But Neuters so ending (i. e. with a doubtful Vowel, and an immutable Consonant) make the last short.

11. The doubtful Vowel preceeding the termination *εις* in Nouns Adjectives, is short; and the fourth from the last is long, if it exceed three Syllables; as, *ἰδεις*, *λαμπρῆς*, *χαρῆς*.

12. *Α*, *η*, *υ*, are naturally short before *ζ*, *ξ*, *ψ*. As also when the foregoing Syllable is naturally short.

Thus much for Rules in general, I shall now proceed to lay down some more particular.

CHAP. II.

Particular Rules.

§. 1. Of the Quantity of *α* in the Antepenultim and first Syllables, before all Vowels and Diphthongs.

<p><i>Α α</i> is short before all vowels and diphthongs in the first and Antepenultim Syllables: Except before</p>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \\ \epsilon \\ \iota \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in} \\ \text{in} \end{array} \right\}$	<p><i>Ἀδάμ</i>, <i>ἀχεδάμης</i>, <i>ἄνρα</i>, <i>ἄνεις</i>, <i>λαίρης</i>. <i>ἄιδος</i>, <i>ἄιδυλός</i>, <i>ἄϊκας</i>, <i>ἄϊκῶ</i>, <i>ἄϊκω</i>, <i>ἄϊκῶν</i>, <i>ἄϊκῶς</i>, <i>ἄϊκῶν</i>, <i>ἄϊκῶς</i>, <i>ἄϊκῶν</i>, <i>ἄϊκῶς</i>, <i>ἄϊκῶν</i>, <i>ἄϊκῶς</i>.</p>
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L 3

ἄνεις,

A is short before all vowels and diphthongs in the first and Antepen. Syllables: Except before

Aspirin, Benzoin, Iodine, Aar-
gania, with other the Compounds
of Lead: Nicotinic.
The following is effected doubt-
ful.

S. 2. Of *a* in the first and Antepenultim Syllables,
before all Consonants.

A is short in the first and Antepenultim Syllables before all Consonants: Ex-
 cept before

*I*δωρής, ημαρής, ναυαζω, ναυαγοί,
ορεάζω, which after the Jones change
into ν.

'Αδελφοί, πάρετε.

Γαδουλίς, ῥαθυμος.

Ἀκίματος, Δάκωνος, Ζάχυθος, Λακίης,
Μακίλανος, σκίτης for σκίτης, συγκα-
σιθ, θακκία; and Numerals ending in
ακίον@ 3, 25, Διάκωνος, τεμακίονος.

Φαλαῖνη, ἀλοσύνη; ἄλοφ is also long in *Homer Iliad*. χ. and μα is doubtful in *μαλαχίαι*.

Aunt's heat, αμυδ; the Harvest,
 Εὐδαμντ; Δαμντ; Ατμντ; a
is doubtful in words

Ἀντίφος, Δάνυσις, κρήνον, κρηνίον,
κρηνώνη, μακρός, νηαίης, παιανίδης.

* Ἀπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς, Ἀπὸ τοῦ υἱοῦ, ἀπὸ
 τοῦ ἁγίου πνεύματος, ὁμοουσιος, ὁμοπατρίδος, ὁμοῦ
 ὡς, and α in Ἀπόλλων is doubtful.

Aphrodisias, ἀφροδίται, ἀφρῖται, ἀφρῖται,
ἀφρῖται, ἀφρῖται, Ἀφρῖται, καὶ τῶν, ἀφρῖται,
μαρτύρια, ἀφρῖται, ἐλναρῶ; and ἀφρῖται
when it signifies a Dinner.

Ἄστος, ἀσπίς, Ἄσπις, ἐπιχρῆσμος,
ἐυχρῆστος, Ζῆστος, κερῆστος, Πασφῆς,
πασφῆς.

S. 4. Of the Quantity of *α* in the Penultim Syllables before all Consonants.

α is short
in the Penultim be-
fore all
Conso-
nants: Ex-
cept be-
fore

γ

δ

ζ

μ

ν

τ

ἀσπής, ἄγος, δαγός, δισπασγός, ξίκα-
γός, πειγός, σπασγός, ταγός, πρᾶγμα.

Ἄσος, λάσος, λάσων, οἰλάσος, ὀπα-
σός, ἀσπιδός: Notwithstanding Patronym-
icks in *ας* and *ιδος* do for the most
part make the Penultim short; as, Με-
ροισιάσος, Νεσσελίδος.

Ἄσλον a Contract of ἀέθλον, κραθίς
Ἄσις, Θράκη, ἄκων, δῆκος, κνάκων,
λάκων; and sometimes κακός: as,
ὄρθε ἐπίων κακός ἦρχαν ἐπεσκόλης,
if *θ* be not wanting.

Ἀμάλη, δαλός, ἄλις a Contract of
πόλη, Ὀμφάλη, Σαρδανάπαλός, σὺμ-
φάλλός, τεκνίφαλλός; as also γαλός *si-*
centia Poetica.

Ἄμης for ἡμίτερος, δάμνη, δῆμις,
φρασιδάμνη; and Nouns Neuters Ver-
bals ending in *μα* *rum*; as, θυμιάμα:
Except such as come of Verbs in *μι*; as,
δῆμις, δῆμα, εἶμα; and such as have not
a rum; as, δόγμα, βρίγμα.

Ἀγασξ, ἀγαθων, ἀγανω, βιάων,
ἐσπός, κηκων, ἰάνός, νιάνις, ἰκων,
Νιχάνω, φδανω: And Nouns of two
Syllables in *ας* being *ενυδ*; as, λασός:
As also Gentilia ending in *ας*; as, γερ-
μάνις; and in *ας* if they exceed three
Syllables; as, Ἡμελιάνος: From hence are
excepted *ακκιδός*, *Βεσπιδός* as not being
Gentilia. *Ἐσπός* and *άνω* for *άνω* are
doubtful.

Ἄσις, ἀνασός, ἰάπυξ, νᾶπυ, Πεία-
σός, οἰεσός: The Atticks produce *α*
in ἄπας and ἄπαρ.

"Αἰς, ἰαοῖς, ἱαοῖς, ἀεὶ οἷς, οὔοις, κα-
οῖς, νεοῖς; and the last Syllable Give
one of Participles in αου; as,
Νύκτα οὐρανὸν ἐπέπλεον ὕμνον ἔχον.

[illegible]

Kal αἰς; as also *παῖς*, and *τεταῖς*
with their Compounds.
Ἰαχ is doubtful.

A is short
in the last
syllable,

Y. All words acuted or circumflex'd on the
left; as, *μυξ*, *Ναυσ*.

2. Nouns ending in *ia*; as, *φιλία*, except *μια* and *ία* which are short.

3. Such as have a single Vowel before α ;
as, *Sig*.

4 Nouns in *να* derived of Verbs in *νω*; as, of *διδάω*, *διδεία*; *βαστάω*, *βαστάεια*. &c

5. Fem-

5. Feminines coming from Adjectives whose Genitive Cases have the last Syllable Long; as, *ἡλικία*, in *ἡλικία*; except *ῥῆμα*, and such other Nouns as have a Circumflex in the Penultim; as, also *ῥογή*, *ῥογή*, *ῥογή*, coming of their Adjective *ῥογῆ*, *ῥογῆ*; *ῥογῆ*, *ῥογῆ*; *ῥογῆ*, *ῥογῆ*; *ῥογῆ*, *ῥογῆ*.

6. Words ending in *α*, *υ*; (and also in *ε*, provided a single Vowel, not a Diphthong, come before it) as, *μα*, *μα*. Yet these three, *λαῖρα*, *σαῖρα*, *αῖρα* (together with *σαῖρα*, and *εῖρα* which is both Feminine and Neuter) are long, though a Diphthong precede.

7. Such as have another Consonant immediately preceding; as, *πῖρα*; except *τίναρα*, *πῖρα*, *πῖρα*, *αἰρα*, *Κόρυρα*.

8. Nouns of many Syllables which have *αι* preceding *α*; as, *ῥαυαία*.

9. Both the Articles of the Feminine Gender in the Dual Number; *τι*, *αι*.

10. Vocative Cases of Proper Names of the first Declension are promiscuously in Authors made long or short; as, *Ἄϊναι*, *Ἀνδρῆαι*: And Duals of the first and second Declension; as, *τὴ Αἰνῶν*, *τὴ Πηνελόπιδος*, as also the Dorick Genitive Cases of the first Declension; as, *ἄνδρα*, *χρυσῶν*; together with the Attick Accusative Cases of Nouns in *αι*; as, *Παλῖαι*.

11. The Adverb of chiding, *ἄ*, is long, as the Accent shows.

1. *Ἄ*, and all Adverbs in *αι*; except *ἔται* and *ἄγαι*, says Eusebius.

2. The Nominative and Vocative Cases of the Masc. and Fem. Gender of Nouns ending in *αι*; as, *οἱ Πῆται*, *αἱ Πῆται*.

3. Accusative Cases of Nouns of the first Declension of Simples; as, *τὴ Αἰνῶν*: To which add *πῖναι*, notwithstanding *Homer* makes *πῖναι* short.

4. The Accusative Cases of such Nouns as have *αι* long in the Nominative; as, *οἱ Πῆται*, *οἱ Πῆται*: For as in this so in other Nouns, If the last Syllable of the Nominative Case be long or short, so is the Accusative.

As is short in the last Syllable,

except

Ap is short in the last: Except in all Monosyllables; as, *ἀπ*, *ἄπ*; only *ᾗ* is doubtful.

1. The Nominative Cases of Nouns of the Masculine Gender, which have an Acute upon the Penultim; as, *ἄνθρωπος*.

2. Such as have a Circumflex on the last; as, *Θεός*: To which add *κράτος* and *μακρότης*, derivatives of *κραίνω*; as also *ἰμάς*, *ἀνδράς*, which are accented upon the last. Except *πόλις*; as also *λαῶς*, unless it signify a City, for then both are long.

3. The Masculine Nominative Cases of Participles in *ας*, are most commonly long, though *Hesiod* sometimes makes 'em short; as, *πύλας*.

4. The Genitive Cases Singular of the Second, and the Accusatives plural of the first and second Declension of the Simples in *ας*. Except that the *Dores* make 'em short.

5. *ἡμᾶς*, *σφᾶς* and *οὐμᾶς*, with such like circumflex'd words.

CHAP. III.

§. 1. Of the Quantity of *i*, in the first and Antepenultim Syllables, before all Vowels and Diphthongs.

i is short in the first and Antepenultim Syllables before all vowels and diphthongs: Except before

ἄνθρωπος, *ἡμῶν*, *ἰδομαι*, *ἰατρὴς*, *ἰατρός*, *ἰατρία*, *κίαντος*, *ἰατρός*: *ἄνδρα*, *ἄνδρῃς*, *ἄνδρῶν*, *ἰατρῆς* are doubtful.

Πρίν, *ἵππος*. *ἵκουμαι*, I go; *ἱέμαι*, I desire, and *ἱερῆς* are doubtful.

ἵκω: *ἵκωμι*, I send, is doubtful.

ἰόν, and words compounded of *ἰός*, poison; as, *ἰοβόλον*, *ἰοχάρμα*, *ἰοίμην*.

I is short in the first and Antepenult. Syllables before all Vowels and Diphthongs: Except before

u } in
o }
au }

δομαι, ὀριονίδης, παρσιονίδης, &c. &c. Διονυχίς is doubtful.

Ἰούχμος, Ἰούρ, Ἰούω.

Μυμίδης, παλῆξις, ἰωχμός, οὐδῆσι, &c. &c.

Παίνω. Παινω is common.

S. 2. Of the Quantity of i in the First and Antepenult. Syllables before all Consonants.

I is short in the First and Antepenult. Syllables, before all Consonants, Except before

β
γ
δ

ζ

κ

λ

} in

μ

ν

Τίςυετ or Τίςυρ, Τίςυετ, αλίσυετ, Ρίςυον.

Ἀκιδά, ἰδάλιον, Ἰδιδυδῆς, ἰδιδά, πιδῶ, πιδύτης, Σιδέρι, Χελιδνιον.

Ἐεθακίς, Βιβυρία, ἰθύρω, ἰθύρωρ, Σιδωνία, Τιδωνός.

Ἰασίη, ἰκίσι, ἀκίση, Ἰασσι, Ἰκίσι, νικῶ, νικίς, κίκαμα, Νικάνδρ, Σικανίη, Σικαλίη, φοινίκα, ρεκαδῆς, ρεκαλέ.

Ἰκαλ is doubtful.

Ἰλεός, ἰλι, ἰλίσος, ἰλασμός, ἰλαδῆν, ἰλυδῆς, χιλῶν, χίλοι, χιλῆς, χίλις, Μίλητ, μελί, ὄλον, ὀμλαδῆν, ὀμλίω, πλίω, φιλιδῶ, φίλομαι, σιληνός, ἰλαδρον.

Ἰλαμαι and ἰλα are doubtful.

Βειμίδον, βειμάω, ἰμῆρα, δριμύλ, ἰμῆρ, ἰμῆρης, ἰμῆρω, μῆμα, μῆμαι, μῆμλος, σμαῖδα; and πμῆ with its compounds and derivatives; as πμῆμα, πμῆματ, πμῆματῆς; ρεμῆδης.

Γίτομαι, γινώσκω, λῆλῆμι, ἀλῆθῆν, δίνια, δίνης, δίνης, ἰνῆτος, ἰνῆον, Ἰνῆος, ἰνώπος, κινῶ, κινῶμι, κινῶσι, λακινῶ, λακινιάς, μινῶι, πινῶσκω, σίνομαι, Τρινακία.

Ἀγνῶν,

'Αγνία, Δία, δῖα are common.
Εὐριπιδης, ἑνίπαι, λιπαρῶ, πορπύ-
λῳ, ῥιπίζω, ῥίπαιος, δῖπῆλις.
I before ρ is always long. Σαῦραμος,
πρόρβος.

Βρισίς, βισάλτης, βισάλια. Ἴουρδῶ-
ισφαρίζω, ἰούω, ἰούτα, κονίσταλος, μου-
ρὸς, μούτα, ποιδίς, ρισυρὸς, ποιδιχὸς, σ-
συμλειον, σισφίδης, Τισφύνη, χασίαιθ,
φθισίταρ. π in ἰούραθ is found both
long and short.

Ἰπμαρδὸς, τίτυθ, ἰτία, τριτογνὸς,
τρετογνεία, τριβωίς.

Δισήτωρ, δισάω, ἰοιτθ, ἰοιθ, ἰι-
νοθ, ἰοργάνεια, (and other Deriva-
tives of ἰοι) τειφυλλίς.

π in πρᾶσκα is doubtful.

Ἰχάνω, κίχρα.

I is short
in the first
and Ante-
penultim
syllables
before all
Conso-
nants,
Except be-
fore

§. 3. Of the Quantity of ι in the Penultim Syllable be-
fore all Vowels and Diphthongs.

I is short
in the Pe-
nult. Syl-
lable, be-
fore all
Vowels &
Diph-
thongs :
Except be-
fore

Πίαρ, φλίας, δῖα, αἰχία, χελία, ἑρ-
μία, κονία, with their Tonicks in η, αἰχή,
χελίη, &c. Ἀνία is both long and short.
Λι in Λίαν is doubtful. Poets also
make long, Nouns in ια.

Πίηρ or πῖαρ, φθίη.

Μείον, δείον, and Nouns of two Syl-
lables which are Acuted on the last; as,
κρίθ; except ἰδὸς equal. φθίθ, χίθ,
κίθ, πῖθ, κείθ, τίθ. θείθ, like-
wise Δίθ, and such like, are long be-
cause of the Vowel following being short.

Ἀα, ἡπθ, ὠδθ with its Com-
pound ὑπδθ, are common.

Ἰγγ.

Πείω, πῶν, χίω, as also most Com-
paratives in ἰω. So Nouns ending in ἰω
that change ω into ο in the Oblique
Cases,

yllable

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as,

τ is short
in the last
except be-
fore

is

in

as, ἡ ἀκτὴ, ἡ ἀκροακτὴς : Likewise Nouns
of two Syllables of the Feminine Gender,
having the Accent upon the last. Lastly
Primitives whose Genitives end in ας,
as, κρητις, κρητιδος.

CHAP. III.

§. 1. Of the Quantity of υ in the First and Antepenultim
Syllables, before all Vowels and Diphthongs.

τ is short in
in the First and
Antepen. Sylla-
bles, before all
Vowels and
Diphthongs :
Except before

is

in

Ἐωλεῖς, χαροαίτης, Κυάτης,
and such like (for as often as a short
Vowel (not made long by two Con-
sonants following) follows ας, υ
which goes before is long) as
πυλάω.
Μυαῖς, πύλος, υἱός, πύλιν.
Αἰουίτης.
Μυοδίκος.
Μυερός.

§. 2. Of the Quantity of υ in the First and Antepenultim
Syllables, before all Consonants.

τ is short
in the An-
tepen. be-
fore all Con-
sonants : Ex-
cept be-
fore

is

in

Τυγμῖος, τυγάτης, μυγαλῖν, πυλῖα
Κυδῖα, κυδῖα, κυδῖαιμος, κυδῖα,
κυδῖος, μυδαλῖος, πυδῖα.
Ερύδῖα, Πυδῖα, ποδῖα, πο-
δῖμας (and its Compounds ; as, Λι-
μυδῖος, πυρρμυδῖος, πυρρμυδῖμας)
πυδῖος.
Ερυκαῖος, ερυκαῖας, μυκαῖμας, μυ-
καῖας, ρυκῖος, ρυκῖος.
Δυλαῖς, δυλαῖος, δυαῖος, ρο-
δυλῖος, Παμουλῖας, συλῖος, συ-
αῖος, τραυλῖος (the Herb so called)
γυλαῖος.

τ is short in the Antepen. before all Consonants : Except before

τ
the
Syl-
all
Dip-
Ex-

r is short in the Antepen. before all Consonants : Except before

PL

2

4

P

ins

6

T

22

x

ὕλαϊθ, ὕλαχόεις, ὕλαχόμενθ, ὕλακίδης, θυ-
λακίδης, θυλόπις.

Ἀνυμῶντι, θυμῶντι, ἐθνυμῶντι, ἐθνύμῳτι,
 θυμῶντις, θυμῶντις, θυμῶντι, θυμῶντι, θυμῶντις,
 θυμῶντις, θυμῶντις. Also the Plural Cases of
 σὺ, and the Possessives derived therefrom, are
 long; as, ὑμῖν, ὑμῶν, ὑμῖν, ὑμῶν.

Βιβυρία, γρύνη, and some Compounds of
 συν or ξύν; as, συνελθς, ξυνόω, by reason of ν
 being liquid.

Λυπίομαι, τρυπῶ, τρύπινον.

Τυβῶ, τυβήῃ, Κυρήν, κύειῃ, κυρίῃ,
 κυρία, μύειῃ, μύεινα, πλάμυρῶ, πλάμυ-
 ρία, πυρίτις, πυρίσῳ, σφυσγίνα, τυβέις, φυβίῳ,
 πύεμις, πυεάμις, πεγίχμις : Except these
 Derivatives of πῦρ ; as, πυεῖ, πυεάμιον, πυ-
 εῖγες, which are short ; and πυρήν, πυρρογίς,
 which are common.

Συεί? is common.

γ before σ is long: except in ἡρώσῳ, θύσανῳ, ἰηλεύσῳ, πινύσῳ; and in Compounds of λύω and λύσις: Except λυσίπινῳ, λυσιμαλῆς, λυσιμαίρινῳ, λυσίζωνῳ which are long.

Ατρυλώνη, αὔτιον, ρυπ'λιωθ, φυλα'ια.

Εἰλυτάζω, καλύπτειν, πύφομαι.

Βρυζανάει.

§. 3. Of the Quantity of *v* in the Penultim Syllable,
before all Vowels and Diphthongs.

† is short in the Penultim Syllable, before all Vowels and Diphthongs : Except before

2

9

2

ind

Θυὰς, χυὰξ, συὰξ.

पृ०.

'Ερῶ, μῶν, μῶν, μῶν, ὦ. Like wife all Verbs that have υ before ω, and two Consonants or a double one before υ; or, if the Syllable next before υ be long; as, ποιπνῶ, ξῶ, ἄνῶ, ἀρῶ, ῥῶ, λακρῶ, δῶ, ἐρῶ, δῶ, χαχῶ, λῶ, μηνῶ, φῶ, are common.

§. 4. Of the Quantity of *υ* in the Penultim Syllable, before all Consonants.

β			ΤΕΟΣ.
γ			Ἀμαρυγή, βρυγός, λυγρός, ἰυγή, λαισυγών, ὀλολυγή, ὀλολυγών, πυγή, τρυγών.
δ			Ἄκυδός, βόλρυδον, ἑκυκιδής, κῦδός, λυδός, πυδός, φερεκιδής.
ε			Ἵδωρ is doubtful.
ς			Βυδός, μῦδός, ζῦδός, πύθω to putrefy, a Verb; and Πύθω a Proper Name.
κ			Βρυκός, βρύκω, σπκῆ, σῦκον, φυκίς, φῦκος, ὄπφυκω. Ἐρύκω is doubtful.
λ			Ἄσπλον, ἑσφυλίη, κόνδyla, σῦλθ, μυλός, πύλη, ὕλαξ, ὕλη, φυλή, φύλας, φυλάς, φυλάς, φυλάς; and Nouns Substantives of two Syllables in ὕλον; as, σκυλον, φῦλον; except ξύλον.
μ			Ἀμύμων, δῶμα, θυμῶν, λῦμα and λύμα, νόμῳ, σφυμῶν, λύμῳ, κύμῳ; and Dissyllables in υαος with their Compounds; as, χυμῶς, θυμῶς, φεσθυμός: Also the Plural Cases of σῦ, with the Possessives derived therefrom; as, ὑμεῖς, ὑμῶν, ὑμῶν, ὑμῶν, ὑμῶν; together with Verbs in υμ being Themes, and the Persons coming therefrom. Νάνυμος is doubtful.
ν		in	Ἀνδύθονθ, βισυνός, γρυνός, γρυσινίς, δύνω, δύνω: Also Verbs of many Syllables in υνω; as, πολύνω, δικύνω; with Nouns in υνθ; as, κινδυνός, λάγυνος, πύχυνος, ὀγκύνος, μαρτυνός.
ξ			Likewise πύνη for σῦ Dor. and ὕνις, φερεκινίς, with Nouns of two Syllables in υνθ; as, φρύγος, δῦγος, ξυνός, ἐλύξυνθ, with the rest of the Compounds of ξύν (except πλυνός); and Dissyllables in υνῆ; as, μόνῆ; (except γόνῆ and all its Compounds.)
π			Γρυπός, λυπῶ, παναύτως.
ρ			Ἀγώγῃ, ἀλκυμής, γίγασα, γυρῶ, γυρῶς, κινύρη, Κορκύς, κῦρος, λαφύς, μελίγυς, νίσυρος, ἐλύς, πύπυρος, πύπυρος, πύπυρος, πύπυρος, πύπυρος.

τ is short in the Penult, Syllable, &c. Except before

σ

τ

in

φ

χ

πυρρς, σκυρρς, σπειργς, σφύρα, πυρρς, τυρρς. Also *nomina Oxytona* in υρρ; having the Antepenultim long either by Nature or Position; as, οἰξυρρς, ἰσχυρρς, (except ἀλμυρρς, and some few others.) Likewise Verbs ending in υρρ or υρρμαι have υ long; as, σφύω, φύω, κρύσμαι, μύσμαι.

τ before σ is always long, (except in λύσις, φύσις, χύσις, and such like Verbals in υσις.

Ἀλιτρυτϑ, ἀδάκρυτος, βήρυτϑ, αὔτη, γαρύδος, κωρύδος, ῥύτωρ, ῥύλη, ῥύλις, σκῶτις, λύτωρ, μινύτωρ: And Verbal Nouns, derived of Verbs whose Penultim is long, ending in υτις, υτιρ, υτις; as, μινυλῆς, μινυλῆρ, πρεσβυτις, πρεσβυτις.

Κυρρς, κέλυσϑ, ἐνσυσϑ, κύρων, εὔρϑ, εὔρω, πύρω.

Ψυχρρ, σμφύρρς, βρυρρ, ἐεισεύρρς; and Nouns compounded of ἐρύη; as, πμωρυρρς, πυγωρυρρς; as also Verbs ending in υρρ; as, βρύω, τρύω, ψύω.

§. 5. Of the Quantity of υ in the last Syllable.

τ is short in the last :

Except

I. All words ending in υ mark'd with a Circumflex, as also the Oblique Cases of φέρυς ending in υ; and the third Persons Singular of the Present, Preterimperfect, and Second Aorist of the Active Voice of Verbs in μυ; as, ἔδυ, ἔρυ, δαίρυ. Ἀνίσχυρρ, σὺ, πὺ, are common.

II. Nouns in υν that have a double Termination; as, φέρυυν, φέρυς: Also νῦν the Adverb (for νὺν the Expletive is short) and such Accusative Cases in υν as are derived from Nominatives in υς that are long; as, ἰλύν, μῦν; together with the first Persons of Verbs in μυ; as, ἔρυν, ἐζέγγυν.

III. Τρ in the end is always long.

IV. Nonosyllables and other words Circumflex'd ending in υς; as, μῶς, ᾧς; all diminutives in υς;

r is short in the last:	}	Except	}	as, <i>καμῶς</i> ; and words that have two Termination ; as, <i>φόβος</i> , <i>φόβου</i> ; together with
				masculine Participles of Verbs in <i>μ</i> ; as, <i>ζευγνύς</i> : Likewise these two, <i>ἀγλὺς</i> , <i>ἄγλυνος</i> .
				<i>Ἰχθύς</i> , in <i>Oppian</i> , is common.

Notwithstanding these plain Rules I shall here subjoin a short Remark whereby to know the Quantity of the last Syllable of any Noun, in so few Words, as that it may easily be learn'd and kept in Memory. *viz.*

Nouns of the fifth Declension of Simples, and all other Nouns having more Syllables in the Genitive than in the Nominative, have the last Syllable of the Nominative Case various; But Nouns which do not increase in the Genitive Case, have their Nominative, in the First and Fourth Declension, always long; in the Second not always; in the Third always short.

II. The Genitive and Dative Singular of Imparsyllabical Nouns have the last short, and Parisyllabical Nouns have them always long.

III. Imparsyllabical Nouns in the last Syllable of the Accusative Case follow the Quantity of their Genitive; Parisyllabical, of their Nominative.

IV. Vocatives Singular in general, do for the most part follow their Nominative, save that they are sometimes less (*i. e.* change *ω* for *ο*) never more (*i. e.* never change *ο* for *ω*, or the like.)

V. Parisyllabical Nouns have the Dual and Plural Cases in the last long: Imparsyllabical, short: Except the Genitives which are always long; as, *τῶν σωμάτων*, *τῶν σωμάτων*.

Observe

Observe that I have throughout this *Profodia*, or at least the greatest part of it, omitted the giving Examples to the more General Rules, but have rather chused to instance all, or most of the Exceptions therefrom, as being fewer in number, and may be better comprehended and understood.

APPEN-

APPENDIX.

Grammarians place *Profodia* the last, for that it teaches the right Pronunciation of the Words in a Sentence, first composed by the Rules of Syntax or Concordance. Now, *Profodia* may be two-fold; λεξιφωνία, or the right sound of a word, according to his *Accent* or *Quantity*; and *Respiration*, which is the right sound of a word, according to his *Spirit*.

Besides the *Tones* and *Spirits* which we now use, in the Ancient Greek are found long direct Strokes, thus, (-) over a long Syllable; and Strokes contracted at both ends, thus (~) over a short Syllable, which Grammarians call χειροί or *Tempora*; and which show the Syllables whereon they are, to belong or short.

There are also other Notes or Marks which Grammarians call πύση or *Passiones*, which show, that the words wherein they are, suffer in one sort or other by the Figures, Ἀπόστροφος, ὑποδιαστολή, or ῥῥον, which is more fully discoursed of elsewhere.

The Points in the Greek Tongue are Four.

I. A Period, (.) placed at the Bottom of a Word or Letter; thus,

Οὐτοῦ λυγροῦ ἡκούε, καὶ σπλῆγος ὕψος.

II. A

APPENDIX.

II. A Colon (·) placed at the top of a Word or Letter ; thus,

Νύκτι δ' ἴδουσι δέμας
 Τύνη· ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ Πέρση ἐπὶ πύμα μυθολογίῃ.

III. A Comma, (,) placed at the bottom ; thus,

Νῆπιοι, ἐδ' ἴσκειν ὅσῳ πλέον ἡμῖν παλῆς,
 Οὐδ' ὅσον ἐν—

IV. An Interrogation, (;) put when a Question is asked ; thus,

Τί δὴδ' ὁ φοῖβε· ἔλαπεν ἐκ ἧς σιμύδων ;

FINIS.